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## SHANGHAI ECONOMIC CHAOS

### Plain Speaking By Chairman Of British Chamber Situation Still Deteriorating

Shanghai, July 2.  
Shanghai's leading British business chief said today that China two years after the victory was still wallowing in an economic morass in which almost every element, including foreign business, was caught and hobbled.

Mr. John Keswick, head of Jardine Matheson and Co., told the British Chamber of Commerce today that economic conditions were still deteriorating in Shanghai and "further afield things are worse still."

In his annual report, Mr. Keswick, who is Chairman of the BCC, said inflation and chaotic trade, labour and taxation conditions were the millstones stopping China's recovery. Foreign firms were still fighting to re-establish their pre-war businesses nearly two years after the end of the war.

The "unhappy partnership of the civil war and economic stagnation has brought misery, poverty, and distress to millions of innocent people."

In an oblique attack on the government regulations, Mr. Keswick said: "As a merchant I have faith in the ability of China's citizens to continue trade under conditions which would drive less resolute, ingenious and philosophical people to despair."

Inflation he said, "makes exports from China virtually impossible" and restrictions have brought about "enormous re-

duction in imports, the full effects of which are yet to be felt."

#### Serious Delays

Mr. Keswick attacked the apparent discrimination and serious delays in the issuance of trade permits saying "high-priced cars, radios and other luxury goods, officially prohibited and not available to a reputable importer, are arriving regularly here by illicit means."

Mr. Keswick, who was Chairman before the war of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said the regulations not only hamper British and other foreign industrialists but "do not operate to the benefit of China."

The main obstacle to the revival of exports was the "completely unrealistic obligation" of forcing exporters to surrender foreign exchange from sales abroad to the Central Bank at the official rates.

On the labour front, he said that one of China's greatest assets—the abundance of cheap labour—may well become a thing of the past if living standards of the lower classes continue to rise too rapidly to keep up with corresponding increase in individual output.

#### Grim Situation

He said: "We are now back in the swirling currents heading for a situation where many business houses and factories may be unable to adjust income to overhead."

He attacked the "multiplicity of taxes on ordinary transactions as further discouragement to trade and to the dispersal of law engendered by the widespread ignorance due to general misunderstanding of their complicated provisions."

Mr. Keswick said that despite a promise, more than a year ago, by the National Government not to retain monopolistic companies, State-owned enterprises such as the Central Trust, China Silk, China Textile Development Corp. and China Petroleum Corp. continue to operate.

He concluded by saying that the best interests of China's trade were hindered under the "present rigid exclusionist policy" of the National Government toward foreign flag shipping which was still not permitted in China's coastal and inland waters. — Associated Press.

#### MACAO BOMB DISCOVERY

Macao, June 30.  
Two bombs were discovered by a servant while sweeping the floor in Mr. L. K. But's residence, at Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira. It is reported that the millionaire former opium monopolist has received threatening letters from the so-called "Overseas Youth Action Corps." — Our Own Correspondent.

### Canton Bus Owners On Strike

Canton, July 1.

Canton City buses struck this morning, because the municipal authorities refused their demand to raise fares, it is authoritatively learned.

Owing to the rapid rise of general commodity prices, the bus owners repeatedly appealed to the City Government to raise ticket prices from \$500 to \$1000 per passenger and from \$400 to \$800 per ticket for police and military personnel. But the authorities refused the demand.

The buses ceased to run this morning, leaving rickshaws, pedicabs and taxicabs as the only means of communication throughout the City. The general manager of the South China Bus Company, Mr. Huang Chu-jung, has made a personal appeal to all bus owners to resume traffic in a promise that he would do his best to secure a raise of ticket prices. Subsequently, a great portion of the buses resumed service this afternoon.

The City Government may concede an increase to \$800 and \$600.—KPN.

### Haganah Aids Police

Jerusalem, July 1.

At a press conference, the Jewish Agency announced that Haganah, the military underground organisation, has taken another step against terrorism by discovering and dismantling large land mines on the Jerusalem highway near Tel-Aviv.

Another large mine, containing 163 sticks of gelignite and two electric detonators, were found by police last night on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road.

All Jerusalem's streets sounded this morning, stopping traffic and putting the city on the alert, following a report that there had been firing in the city, but the police found nothing. — Reuter.

### Labour's Plan For Control Of Peers

London, July 2.

A Labour Party victory at the polls in 1950 may ring the death knell for all legislative powers of the House of Lords, a high Government source indicated today.

He said Party leaders contemplate a platform plank calling for legislation to make it impossible for the House of Lords to reject a bill already passed by the House of Commons.

"It would in effect make Parliament an unicameral legislature," he said.

The proposal would leave the Lords with authority to "make recommendations" which the Commons could accept or reject as it saw fit.

Labour leaders also feel that in future hereditary peers should be deprived of their automatic right to a seat and vote in the House of Lords.

Despite the fact that some Labour legislation has been blocked by Conservative Lords the Party does not contemplate any steps against the Upper House until after the next election.

The Labour Party's proposal also contemplates the "automatic" addition to the Lords of holders of certain offices "such as the Governor of the Bank of England," the spokesman said.

He added Party leaders were not "giving any consideration to an elective second chamber" to replace the appointive Lords. — United Press.

### Munition Ship Explosion

Rome, July 1.

Sixty people were killed today when the Italian military ammunition transport Panigaglia exploded in the harbour of Santo Stefano, about 100 kilometres north of Rome. Among the victims—all Italians—were the crew and many dockers. — Reuter.

The death toll in Italy's worst preceding disaster rose to 72 today as rescue workers found another four bodies in the wreckage of the Panigaglia.

The ship's entire complement, with the exception of the commander and three ratings who were ashore, was wiped out by the blast. Hope of saving five men trapped alive in the submerged portion of the stern was abandoned late last night after signals tapped out by the men weakened and finally ceased.

The ship was unloading munitions when a case of shells fell from the crane and set off the blast. — United Press.

### Canton's New Status

Canton, July 2.

Canton today celebrated the establishment of the city government as a special municipality, which is now under the Executive Yuan in Nanking and not the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The special municipality is still under Mayor Au Yang Chu. As a special municipality, Canton will elect members to the Control Yuan, Legislative Yuan and the National Assembly besides those representing Kwangtung province.

The special municipality will have a new bureau of Civil Affairs to be concurrently under Mayor Au Yang. The status of all municipal officials is elevated to one grade higher. — Associated Press.

### NEW ANTI-RED LAW IN CHINA

Nanking, July 2.

Circles close to the government declared today that the State Council meeting on July 4 will give final approval of an important legislation which, in effect, will outlaw the Chinese Communist Party and other nationwide Red suppression campaign. — United Press.

#### FRANCONIA ON FIRE

Liverpool, July 2.  
Fire broke out today aboard the 20,000-ton Cunard liner Franconia at Gladstone Dock but firemen with three pumps brought the blaze under control within half an hour. One cabin was gutted with a few other surrounding ones slightly damaged. — United Press.

### Record Mississippi Floods

ST. LOUIS, JULY 1.  
OVERNIGHT TORRENTIAL RAINS SWELLED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO A NEAR ALL-TIME RECORD CREST HERE AND ALL MAIN LEVEES IN THIS AREA CRUMBLING BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE RAGING WATER.

The Red Cross said that 8,500 persons were homeless in Missouri and Illinois including 5,500 in the immediate St. Louis area. Corps of engineers gave up their fight to save the bluff embankment south of Chester, Illinois, and two other levees across the river from St. Louis have already breached.

School buses, army trucks and railroad cars are moving people out ahead of the overflows. The collapse of one levee allowed the river to flow over the main freight yards of the Missouri-Pacific railroad. The town of Grand Over, Illinois, was isolated by the high water.

The Mississippi is standing here at 40 feet—only three-tenths of a foot below the all-time high of 1844. — United Press.

### Severe Floods In Kwangsi

Chinese dispatches from Kweilin yesterday indicate that recent torrential rains caused floods in the Kwangsi province with as serious consequences as the Kwangtung floods.

The reports state that at least 30 counties are involved with about 1,500,000 homeless and destitute.

Deaths from food poisoning occur daily while hungry families are selling off their children for rice in towns not affected by the floods.

#### The Weather

Pressure remains high from Japan to Formosa and is low over China with depressions centred in Yunnan and Szechuan.

Today's Forecast:—Moderate SE to E winds, cloudy; scattered thunders showers, heavy at times.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 85.1 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 74.6 deg. Fah.

Sunshine: 3.2 hours.

Rainfall: 4.5 mm. = 0.18 inch. Total since Jan. 1—1122.6 mm. as against an average of 651.6 mm.

Readings at 10 km. 4 m.

Baro. at m.s.l. 1011.1 1010.7 m.b.

Equal 29.55 29.54 inches.

Rel. Humidity 80 90 %

Dew Point 75 70 deg. F.

Wind Direction E by N E by S

Wind Force 8 8 knots.

### Flight Of Capital To Hong Kong

## CENTRAL BANK ACTION

Shanghai, July 2.

The Central Bank of China, in an effort to stop the flight of capital from China to Hongkong, announced today it will limit remittances to South China provinces, Kwangtung and Fukien to CN\$50,000,000 per bank, per week CN\$2,000,000 per individual.

This is one reaction to the alarming drop in remittances to China of foreign currency from Chinese living overseas. This source of foreign currency has always been the means whereby China counteracted her traditional unfavourable trade balance.

According to Bank of China statistics, overseas remittances during May fell to CN\$10,500,000 compared with CN\$20,000,000 in April, a drop of 60 per cent, not counting the depreciation of the money. June is expected to show a further drop.

It is believed that the drying up of this overseas source of foreign exchange is due to the great discrepancy between China's open market and the official rates of exchange.

Rather than accept CN\$12,000 for every US dollar sent home, which only is about one-fourth its true value, overseas Chinese are sending money via Hong Kong, to be smuggled into China and then goes abroad again in payment for imports which usually enter via Hong Kong.

It is also reported that a continuous flow of money from troubled Manchuria is reaching Shanghai but finding economic conditions risky, is also continuing to South China, where it finally takes refuge in the stable currency of the British crown colony.

Meanwhile, Shanghai Mayor K. C. Wu has announced intensification of efforts to halt the black market transactions in United States dollars and gold bars as a step toward checking the price climb here but he did not particularise. — Associated Press.

Cambridge, July 1.

The air crew of five were killed when a Royal Air Force York aircraft crashed shortly after taking off from Oakington Royal Air Force aerodrome, near Cambridge, today. — Reuter.

### Dutch Extend Ultimatum

Batavia, July 2.

It was understood in Batavia today that the time limit set by the Dutch for the Republican reply to their latest note on the future of the United States of Indonesia, has been extended until the weekend.

Dutch quarters here offered little comment today on the political development in Jogjakarta, the Republican capital. Some believed that Dr. Soekarno, who resigned the premiership when the Leftwing group opposed his policy of concessions to the Dutch, would again be charged with forming a cabinet.

The general view was that Dr. Soekarno, the President will keep the office for the present.

The Chinese Association today appeal to the Chinese Government in the name of the 2,000,000 Chinese living in Indonesia, for help in bringing about a peaceful settlement. — Reuter.

Washington, July 2.

Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, is to participate in the centennial celebration of Liberia's independence as the President's personal representative. It was disclosed today. — Reuter.

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### Rush To Get Wed By Chinese

Cupid, the mischievous little fellow with the bow and arrow, whose activities were somewhat restricted during the Japanese Occupation, is now working overtime, judging by the number of couples daily attending the Marriage Registry at the Supreme Court.

The "China Mail" learned yesterday that marriages have been taking place, on an average, at the rate of one hundred a month over the last six months.

The number of marriages has been considerably increased lately by reason of the presence in the Colony of a large number of returned American Chinese, who are apparently taking advantage of the privilege granted them by the American Government whereby they are now permitted to take their families to America. During the past few days, many American Chinese have attended at the Marriage Registry, with their fiancées, for the purpose of registering their intended marriages. The brides-to-be range from







## Just A Matter Of Precedence

Tokyo, July 2. The lack of reference to the Allied Council in the SCAP diplomatic protocol ranking for the July 4 review did not signify that the Council is being ignored but simply that it had no diplomatic status, a SCAP spokesman said today.

The ranking, which was released for publication late yesterday, excited considerable diplomatic discussion as the Allied Council was not mentioned in the list, comprising General Headquarters, the 8th Army, Far Eastern Air Force, Far East naval forces, British Commonwealth Occupation Force and heads of missions.

Included among the heads of missions, Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne of the United Kingdom is ranked first, General Shang Chen of China second and Mr. W. MacMahon of Australia third.

The tenth on the list is General Deryanenko, Soviet member of the Allied Council and the only Soviet member included. It follows immediately after Lieutenant-General Gardner, Mr. Atlee's personal representative, and the representatives of Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands.

The SCAP said that the list was the same as for Army Day when the protocol was not announced and there were no protests.

General Deryanenko's position, he said, was automatic, because he had no diplomatic rank. — Reuter.

## Socialism For Burma

Rangoon, July 1. A free Burma must be a Socialist State, declared Thakin Mya, the Burmese Socialist Party leader and Finance Member in the Interim Government today.

Addressing the all Burma Peasants Union, Thakin Mya said: "The new Burma must serve the true interests of the common people — the down-trodden masses of the country. Peasants and workers constitute the Nation's backbone. Socialist Burma of the future will ensure their welfare."

The Burmese Labour Union and the All Burma Peasants Union decided to merge into one organisation, following the Socialist Leader's appeal. — Reuter.

### OIL FOR SOVIET

Washington, July 2. Vice-Adm. William Smith, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today that American tankers are not carrying oil and gasoline to Russia although the Soviet are importing some oil from the United States.

He did not know whether the Russians were using the eight tankers obtained through lend-lease for transporting oil from the United States. — United Press.

### JUNGLE SUICIDE

Guam, July 2. A jungle suicide before dawn today eliminated a second Japanese witness against the 19 Japanese naval officers and men charged with "experiment" murders of American war prisoners. Petty Officer Hiyoshi Ikawa walked out of the witness stockade into the nearby jungle and slashed himself fatally with a razor. — Associated Press.

London, July 1. The Maharajah Gaskar of Baroda, is leaving by air for India, tomorrow. Plans for his return to England are indefinite. — Reuter.

# LYNCH MOB RESISTED

## Negro Suspect Rescued By Police In Georgia

### Fortress Disaster Revelation

Shreveport, Louisiana, July 1.

An Army Staff Sergeant, for reasons which may never be known, took off apparently alone from Bardsdale Field in a Flying Fortress normally manned by a crew of ten, and crashed to a fiery death near here.

Mystified field authorities set a board of inquiry to determine:

1. What motivated the flight by a sergeant, as yet unidentified.
2. How he was able by himself to put the big B-17 into flight and trim the start-up motors.
3. How he took off without arousing the suspicions of guards and officers on duty in the flight control tower.
4. How the sergeant took off from an unlighted field.

The authorities were so much in the dark that they first reported the plane missing with a full crew. The wreckage, however, turned up only one body. — United Press.

### Bahadur Singh For Japan

Shanghai, July 2. Mr. Bahadur Singh, first Indian Consul-General in Shanghai, left for Tokyo by air this morning to take temporary charge of the Indian mission in Japan. He replaces Mr. Lakshmi Jain, who returned to India a few days ago.

Oxford educated, Bahadur Singh was extremely popular not only among Indians, whatever their creed, but also among foreigners and Chinese during his stay in Shanghai.

He first arrived in Shanghai from Chungking late in 1945 to open the Shanghai office of the British Ministry of Information. — Reuter.

### New Note To Bulgaria

London, July 1. The British Government's new note to Bulgaria on the suppression of the two chief Bulgarian opposition newspapers suggested that the Bulgarian proposal of April 30, 1946, conflicts with the clause in the Bulgarian peace treaty guaranteeing the freedom of the press.

The note, handed to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister by the British political representative on June 26, rejected the Bulgarian reply to an earlier British protest on the same subject as "entirely unsatisfactory and unconvincing."

The most disturbing factor of the Bulgarian reply, the note said, was its reference to the Bulgarian press law, conferring on the Minister of Information the right to determine cases in which newspapers could be suspended whether by him personally or by a decision of the Council of Ministers without any declared state of emergency or any judicial process and for any length of time.

"It is a matter for consideration whether this law does not call for a revision in order to bring it into conformity with the text of the peace treaty," the note said. — Reuter.

Ankara, July 2. About 24 of a crew of 46 were drowned today when the Turkish steamer Siliye sank in the Aegean sea after striking a stray mine near Bodrum on the Smyrna coast. — Reuter.

Hamburg, July 1. Dr. Kurt Schumacher was re-elected Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany by the Party Congress in Nuremberg this afternoon, obtaining 340 votes but of 341 valid votes. — Reuter.

## Courageous Stand By Sheriff

Carrollton, Georgia, July 1.

A heroic sheriff today thwarted a lynching party at the county jail when he held off 300 members of a white mob until reinforcements could arrive.

There were 72 automobiles and a bus in the motorcade which formed at the home of Andrew Bond, white farmer of 28, who allegedly had been murdered by a negro.

At about 9:30 p.m. a mob, some in masks and others with their faces blackened with lamp-black, surged toward the jail door.

An unidentified white man assumed the role of spokesman and talked gruffly to the sheriff, Russell Lambert. "We have come for Eddie Brown, Sheriff," he said bluntly.

Brown, the negro suspect, was behind bars in the jail awaiting trial.

Lambert said calmly: "Boys, I want no trouble. But there's going to be law and order in this country and that negro's going to get a fair trial."

A guard meanwhile was in another room, telephoning to nearby towns for help. In a few minutes, State Patrol cars, police and sheriff's deputies from the surrounding counties roared along the roads and highways headed for the jail.

Sheriff's Warning Outside the jail itself, the mob was growing restless as Lambert said calmly and quietly to the gang leader: "I'm warning you—if a man comes inside this jail, he's going to get shot and shot dead. I'm repeating that this county is going to give its people justice, black or white."

"The mob leader told him: 'That's just the trouble. This negro will go on trial and get life in prison. Then in a few years he will be out again. We're taking no chances, Sheriff. We got our own justice right here and we intend to see it done tonight. Get that negro.'"

In the rear of the mob, other men called encouragement, yelling: "What are we waiting for? Let's go." The crowd was getting in an angry mood when Lambert heard the sirens of the police cars arriving. Within a few minutes the police had surrounded the negro out of the jail under heavy guard and into a police car. He was then taken to Atlanta, 70 miles away, for safekeeping. — United Press.

### Refusal To Interfere

Lake Success, July 2: The British government today informed the United Nations that the question of the death sentences on three Jewish terrorists in Palestine was the concern of the High Commissioner.

Sir Alexander Cadogan informed Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, that the sentences were still under consideration.

His letter was in response to a message transmitted from the United Nations Palestine Commission asking the British Government to reconsider the death sentences. The terrorists were sentenced for their part in the Acre prison attack. — United Press.

### India Office To Close Down

London, July 1. Political quarters assume that six weeks hence the India Office will cease to exist as such.

Legally and constitutionally its function will end with the transfer of power.

As its machinery is, however, largely tied up with the handling over process, the general expectation is that the building and staff for the time being will continue to operate at the direction of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. — Reuter.

## SCAP Not At All Apologetic

Tokyo, July 2.

A spokesman of General MacArthur's headquarters said today that, contrary to press reports, the United States consulted both the British and Australian governments before authorizing the second Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition and the Angaur Island fertilizer project.

The spokesman said: "Both these subjects were matters of discussion between the interested governments before SCAP was authorized by the United States government to approve the projects. No new Allied policy resulted from these discussions and administrative action by the United States therefore was followed."

He stated that both actions were taken to supply food to Japan, thus to relieve the "burden which would otherwise rest upon American taxpayers."

The spokesman added: "With the full concurrence of the great powers concerned, almost the entire burden of the occupation has fallen on the United States. By Allied agreement, the United States acts on necessary matters in the absence of an Allied policy. It is accordingly incorrect to say that the United States is acting unilaterally when it fulfills administrative obligations. It is patently ridiculous to charge that these temporary and Allied-controlled and supervised projects threaten the economic and military security of our Allies." — United Press.

### SALONICA GANG BAULKED

Athens, July 1.

The Minister of Public Order, Napoleon Zervas, today announced that the police have broken up an extremist network in Salonica linked with Communist elements for the creation of a "free government" in Greece.

Some 48 persons were arrested and charged with 11 incidents, including a number of murders and plans for a wide spread sabotage campaign. — United Press.

### NOT AT WAR

Santiago, July 1.

The Supreme Court tonight passed the verdict that Chile was not at war with Japan.

The Court held that while it was true no peace had been signed with Japan, no treaty was needed to end the state of war since in numerous cases, when hostilities ceased, the state of war also ceased. — United Press.

### ANOTHER NOTE

London, July 1.

Britain has sent another note to the Soviet government complaining of Russian behaviour in the recent crisis in Hungary.

Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador to Moscow, handed the third communication to the Soviet authorities, asking to see the evidence alleged by the Soviet authorities to show that Ferenc Nagy was involved with others in an anti-Republican plot. — United Press.

## Black-Out On Maquis Plot

BADEN, JULY 2.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TODAY IMPOSED A SECURITY BLACK-OUT AND ARMY OFFICIALS REFUSED EVEN TO DISCUSS AN ALLEGED RIGHTIST PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY WITH THE HELP OF SOME OCCUPATION TROOPS.

Officials here would make only two statements:

- (1) That they had "absolutely no knowledge" of Interior Minister Edouard Depierre's statement that the plotters counter on a French armoured division in the occupation zone; and (2) that they "believe some type of investigation is being carried out."

Correspondents were promised interviews with high ranking army officers but after waiting two hours were told a mistake had been made and that the officers were out of town.

It is understood that only one French armoured division, at about half strength, is scattered throughout the zone. — United Press.

### OPTIMISM IN NANKING

Shanghai, July 1.

As Nationalist China today celebrated the Szepeingki victory, Chinese press reports received here state that the State Council meeting in Nanking on Friday will probably approve the issuance of a punitive order against the Chinese Communists.

At a joint meeting in the capital last evening, presided over by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang Central Executive Standing Committee and the Political Council agreed to urge the Central Government to intensify its military campaign against the Communists.

According to Dr. Peng Hsiangpei, Kuomintang Minister of Information, the atmosphere of the session was one of "confidence and optimism." — Reuter.

### Chinese Protest To Russia

Nanking, July 2.

The "Hsin Min Pao" reporting the meeting of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang today quoted Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, as saying the Foreign Office will make a second protest to Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia over the Mongolian invasion of Sinkiang.

The Mongolian reply to the first protest claimed Peltashan as being within Outer Mongolia.

The Foreign Minister said history is the best proof that Peltashan lies inside Chinese territory and the second protest will give evidence that the city belongs to China. — United Press.

### Fraulein Wagner Goes To Jail

Bayreuth, July 2.

Winifred Wagner, English-born daughter-in-law of composer Richard Wagner, and once reported as Hitler's choice for a wife, was sentenced to 450 days' hard labour and public work today as an "activist" Nazi.

She joined the Nazi Party in 1926 and was charged before a denazification court with turning the Bayreuth music festivals into a "Mecca for Nazi Party propaganda."

Frau Wagner calmly took the verdict, which included the confiscation of 60 per cent of her property and a ban on her holding public office or joining a political party. — United Press.

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## Intervention In China Alleged

Nanking, July 2.

The Government Information Director, Hollington Tong, told a press conference today that China's civil war had become an "international war."

Asked why and how the civil war had become international he replied: "Korean Communists and former Japanese prisoners of war have been fighting with the Chinese Communists in increasing numbers and Communist military supplies appear to be growing steadily."

Mr. Tong did not state where the supplies came from and declined to comment when asked for concrete evidence of Soviet assistance to Chinese Communists.

He made a thinly camouflaged charge of Soviet assistance, however, in the Communist offensive against Szepeingki, stating: "The Communists, with the aid of lavish supplies of arms and ammunition, staged an offensive against Szepeingki the intensity and fierceness of which is unknown in the history of Communist military operations. The Communist besiegers fired an average of more than 10,000 shells daily, a number which all Communist arsenals put together could not possibly sustain." — United Press.

## 6,000 Miles For A Wrong Number

Shanghai, July 2.

A wrong number in the United States went 6,000 miles astray and ended up in China early morning today.

Soon after the inauguration of the Trans-Pacific radio-telephone service last night a telephone rang on the desk of Woo Kyn-tang, of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

The operator barely had time to tell him it was Washington on the wire when a "sweet feminine voice" came through.

"Hello, hello, darling! she said. 'How are you?'"

When Woo sounded unresponsive, she continued in a hurt voice: "This is Dorothy, darling! How are you? Aren't you Bill?"

At this moment, the Shanghai operator discovered his mistake and cut them off.

Woo spent the next hour trying to trace the call, but finally went to bed a much frustrated man. — Associated Press.

### JAPANESE RAIL SMASH

Tokyo, July 2.

Thirteen persons were killed and 52 injured when a jammed train was derailed and partially overturned about 150 miles westward of Osaka.

Press accounts said the locomotive and first three cars overturned, smashing into the sea wall when the axle of the locomotive broke. — Associated Press.

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## WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO Buy, One Second  
Hand Piano, please state Price  
and Make, write Box 306 "China  
Mail".

## TO LET

TO Transact only, large airy  
rooms with bath, No. 21 Bankow  
Road, Kowloon. Near the Ferry.

## Eden's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal  
Beauty Problems — your Perma-  
nent Waves, Shampoo, Sets,  
Tinting, Facials, Manicure,  
Pedicure to Eden's expert  
operators (1st floor) above  
Lane Crawford's. Tel. 33101.

## NOTICE

Owing to the Indepen-  
dence Day celebrations  
to be held on Friday,  
July 4, the Vicar  
General of the Catholic  
Mission grants dispensa-  
tion from abstinence  
to all U.S.A. Catholics,  
the Philippine Com-  
munity in the Colony  
and their guests on that  
day.

A. FEROLDI  
Chancellor of the  
Catholic Mission.

## LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors  
and Appraisers.  
Padder Building  
Telephone No. 20224.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have re-  
ceived instructions to sell by  
Public Auction on

Friday, the 11th July 1947  
commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms No. 35  
Bankow Road Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable House-  
hold Furniture comprising:

Chest-of-drawers, Set of Tea  
Pots, Opium Stool, Side Tables,  
Book Cases, Desks, Armchairs,  
Wardrobe, Dressing Tables  
With Stools, Low Boys, Chest  
of Drawers, Bed Side Cabinet,  
Twin Single Bedstead With  
Boxspring Mattress, Double  
Single Bedsteads, Majong Table,  
Card Tables, Extension Dining  
Table with Extra Leaves, Din-  
ing Chairs, Sideboards, Glass  
Cabinets, Blackwood Cuckoo  
Cabinet, Oscillating Table Fans,  
Meat Slicing Machine, Kitchen  
Cupboard, Kitchen Tables,  
Typist Tables, Camphorwood  
Trunk, Large sea grass mat-  
ting, Glass Ware and Cutlery  
Etc., Etc.

Also

1 Treading Sewing Machine  
1 Hand Sewing Machine  
2 Oil Paintings  
1 Philina Radio Set—All Wave  
1 Corona Typewriter  
1 Coronawriter Typewriter  
2 Carpets  
1 Upright Piano by "Neumann"

and

1 "Vauxhall" Saloon Motor  
Car, Model 1941, 10 H. P.  
Engine No. 821040 License  
No. 15500 (4 Doors).

On View from Thursday, the  
3rd July 1947.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by  
Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works  
Department on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at  
the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys,  
Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Registry No.	Location	Boundaries	Area in sq. ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Rural Building Lot No. 107	Island Road, Deep Water Bay	As per sub-plan.	8,600 (about)	\$184	\$8,000

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall  
deposit to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer a sum  
of \$1,000.00 in cash or by cheque which shall be certified by the  
Bank on which it is drawn. The Bank must be a member of the  
Exchange Bank Association.

V. KENNIF,   
Director of Public Works.  
Hong Kong, 27th June, 1947.

## WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that  
the Forty-first Ordinary Meeting  
of Shareholders will be held in  
Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,  
on Wednesday, 16th July 1947,  
at noon, for the purpose of re-  
ceiving the Directors' Report and  
Statement of Accounts for the  
period 1st March, 1947, to 28th  
February, 1947 and to elect a  
Director and elect Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

A. W. BROWN,  
Managing Director.

## NOTICE

Mr. Edwin Johnstone Maccom-  
ber, Chairman, is authorized to sign  
our respective names for Pro-  
curation as from this date.

The United Trading Co. Ltd.  
Samuel Maccomber & Company,  
York Building,  
Hong Kong, 1st July 1947.

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Seal-  
ed Tenders in duplicate, which  
should be clearly marked  
"Tenders for Transport of  
CNRRA UNRRA supplies from  
Hong Kong to Canton and Wu-  
chow" will be received at the  
office of the Administrative De-  
partment of CNRRA Kowloon  
Supply Office, 803 Bank of East  
Asia Building before noon on  
7th July 1947.

Forms of Tender, specification  
and further particulars may be  
obtained from the above-mentio-  
ned address.

The CNRRA Kowloon Supply  
Office does not bind itself to  
accept the lowest or any tender,  
and reserves the right to accept  
all or any part of each tender.

K. C. TSANG,  
Manager.

CNRRA Kowloon Supply Office.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that  
Sealed Tender in duplicate for  
the Supply of Stevedores and  
Lighters, should be marked  
"Tender for Lighters and  
Stevedores" will be received at  
this office of the CNRRA Kow-  
loon Supply Office, Room 803,  
Bank of East Asia Building,  
before noon of Monday, 7th July  
1947.

Forms of Tenders and par-  
ticulars may be obtained from  
the above mentioned office.

This office does not bind itself  
to accept the lowest or any  
tender.

K. C. TSANG,  
Manager.

CNRRA Kowloon Supply Office.

## HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB

### RUGBY SECTION

There will be a meeting of  
the Rugby Section of the  
H.K.F.C. in the Club House at  
Happy Valley at 6 p.m. on Fri-  
day July 4th in order to elect  
officers for the forthcoming  
season.

All members and prospective  
members are invited to attend.

P. S. INGHAM,  
Hon. Rugby Secretary.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that  
the Twenty-first Ordinary Gen-  
eral Meeting of the Sharehold-  
ers of the above Company will be  
held in the offices of the Jew-  
ish Agency for Palestine and the  
Hebrew Press.

A spokesman for the Agency  
declared: "It is only by letting  
the public know that the Govern-  
ment is interested in the clearing  
up of such cases that a repetition  
of like incidents can be pre-  
vented."—Reuter.

The Share Transfer Books of  
the Company will be closed  
from 23rd June, 1947, to 3rd  
July, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of  
Directors,  
A. W. BROWN  
General Manager.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

### SUMMER COURSE IN SOCIAL STUDY

The above course will com-  
mence on Monday, 7th July, at  
4 p.m. in the Tang Chi Ngong  
Chinese School of the Univer-  
sity, 90 Bonham Road.

Lectures have been arrang-  
ed as follows:

1. Social Economics  
(Mondays and Fridays  
at 4 p.m.)  
Prof. R. Robertson,  
Professor of Economics.

2. Modern Development in  
Social Welfare  
(Mondays and Fridays  
at 5 p.m.)  
Miss Scott Moncrieff,  
Secretary, Hong Kong  
Social Welfare Council

Miss M. Watson, M.B.E.  
Mr. G. B. Endacott,  
Lecturer in History.

3. Nutrition  
(Tuesdays at 5 p.m.)  
Dr. W. G. Eggleston

4. Social Services in Hong-  
kong  
(Thursdays & alternate Tues-  
days at 4 p.m.)  
Mr. T. R. Rowell,  
Director of Education  
(Educational Services)

Dr. G. E. Yeoh (Medical  
Services)  
Mr. C. J. Norman (Juvenile  
Delinquency)

Mrs. M. Barker (Child  
Welfare)  
Dr. F. I. Tseung (Volun-  
tary Organisations)

5. Social Institutions  
(Alternate Tuesdays at 4 p.m.)  
Prof. R. Robertson.

6. Social Legislation in Hong-  
kong.  
(To be arranged)

STANLEY V. BOXER  
Registrar.

1st July, 1947.

## Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.  
Basement, French Bank Bldg.  
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.  
Telephone 81807.

# JAPANESE MINISTER DENIES TERRITORIAL AMBITION

Tokyo, July 2.

## Farran In Close Arrest

Jerusalem, July 1.  
It is announced officially that  
Major Roy Farran, alleged kid-  
napper of a Jewish youth, is  
under "close arrest" following his  
surrender to the authorities on  
Sunday.

Farran has refused local legal  
assistance and asked to have his  
Major Farran represent him.  
The authorities agreed to post-  
pone taking formal evidence until  
his counsel arrives.

All foreign correspondents had  
night found copies of the 42-page  
Irish Zval Louni memorandum  
submitted to UNSCOP on their  
typewriters or in their bags, but  
none saw the messenger who left  
them.

The memorandum detailed  
"British crimes" against the  
Jews and concluded with a de-  
mand for the abolition of British  
rule and the creation of a Jewish  
state—United Press.

## Jewish Complaint

Jerusalem, July 1.  
Persistent rumours that the  
impending trial of Major Roy  
Farran may be held in camera to  
prevent possible public demon-  
strations brought protests today  
from the Executive of the Jewish  
Agency for Palestine and the  
Hebrew Press.

A spokesman for the Agency  
declared: "It is only by letting  
the public know that the Govern-  
ment is interested in the clearing  
up of such cases that a repetition  
of like incidents can be pre-  
vented."—Reuter.

# Three-Year-Plan For Hungary

Budapest, July 1.  
The Hungarian National Assembly tonight adopt-  
ed an enabling act for a 600,000,000-forint (ap-  
proximately US\$54,000,000 at the official rate)  
three-year plan after a daylong battle with  
shouts of "traitor" and "Fascist" interrupting  
the debate.

About 40 opposition votes were cast in the 423-man  
House in which the opposition leader, Dezso  
Sulyok, tried vainly to halt the Communist-  
backed measure.

However, opposition melted  
among Smallholders after the  
Leftists had approved for  
amendments providing: (1)  
trial in civil instead of "peo-  
ple's" courts for those obstruct-  
ing the plan; (2) restricting  
the government's right to draft  
manpower; (3) protecting civil  
rights under decrees allowed  
by the act; (4) providing gov-  
ernment reimbursement for  
property taken under the act.

After attacking the measure,  
Sulyok was howled down by  
Leftists, who called him a "fas-  
cist" and a "traitor." He left  
the room, charging his life was  
in danger and returned in 10  
minutes after telling newsmen  
he really did not think so.

The plan itself has not yet  
been published, but it is learn-  
ed that it is a compromise mea-  
sure based on the Communist  
and Socialist proposals. The  
Smallholder deputies, after  
adoption of their amendments,  
accepted the enabling act,  
pointing out that they could  
put the government to a vote  
of confidence if its actions  
violated inter-party agreements.

The afternoon session was al-  
most a free for all. "If this  
House accepts this bill now,"  
Sulyok said, "personal freedom  
in Hungary will be ended. This  
sort of planning is the intro-  
duction of slavery into Hun-  
gary."

"When you say planning is  
slavery are you talking about  
the Soviet Union?" interrupted  
the Communist whip, Josef  
Reval.

"I am only talking about  
Hungary. But if you are ac-  
cusing me in this way of mak-  
ing charges against the Soviet  
Union, then I have good reason  
to fear for my life, Sulyok re-  
plied."

## HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

For information of Ship  
Operators & Charterers

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED  
THAT MONDAY 30TH JUNE,  
1947, HAS BEEN DECLARED  
A W E A T H E R - N O N -  
WORKING DAY.

J. JOLLY,  
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,  
Hong Kong,  
1st July, 1947.

Foreign Minister Hitoshi  
Ashida today categori-  
cally declared that Japan has no territorial  
ambitions, stressing that Japan, faithfully  
abiding by the Potsdam Declaration, has aban-  
doned her armed forces and has been exerting  
her utmost effort to democratise the country.

Ashida made the statement  
in a plenary session of the  
House of Representatives in re-  
ply to a question by Kanju  
Kato, Soc. Democrat, who said  
press reports stating that Ashi-  
da indicated Japan will be finally  
request the return of Okinawa  
might give the impression that  
Japan has territorial ambitions.

Asserting that part of his  
statement in an interview with  
foreign correspondents on  
June 5 had "unfortunately"  
been "erroneously reported,"  
Ashida told Diet members that  
Japan's territory will be finally  
decided at the forthcoming  
peace conference. He added:  
"We have faithfully carried out  
the Potsdam Declaration by  
abandoning our armed forces  
and have thus far made the  
utmost efforts toward democra-  
tising our country."

## U.S. Army Transport Aground

Yokohama, July 1.  
The 16,000-ton army trans-  
port, Admiral Sims, carrying  
1,444 officers, enlisted men and  
dependents from Manila to  
Yokohama, went aground a  
short distance off shore near  
Yokosuka, naval base 15 miles  
south of Yokohama on Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. Frank McConnell,  
of the Eighth Army, said the  
ship was in no danger and all  
aboard were safe.

Nearly 24 hours after being  
grounded, the Sims still was on  
the submerged concrete break-  
water despite efforts to pull her  
off by tugs working in light  
rain.

Officials will attempt to float  
the ship again today after  
which, if not successful, they  
will embark the troops.—United  
Press.

# Austrian Hopes For Treaty

Vienna, June 30.  
The Austrian Chancellor, Leopold Figl, in answer  
to a United Press questionnaire, said today  
that he believed it "only a question of time" in  
the Big Four agreement on the Austrian  
treaty.

Asked if Austria planned to approach the United  
Nations in connection with the Austrian  
treaty, Figl replied: "There is no necessity for  
the time being for such a move. Four-power  
treaty negotiations are still going on in  
Vienna. During recent sessions concrete nego-  
tiations have begun."

Other questions and answers  
included:

What is the official Austrian  
stand regarding former German  
external assets in Eastern Aus-  
tria?—"It is our view that prop-  
erty which until 1938 was in  
the possession of Austrians or  
nationals of the United Na-  
tions and thereafter taken by  
the Germans must not be con-  
sidered Nazi property."

Is Austria willing to make  
any concession in this matter?  
—"We hope the four powers  
will decide what is right. If  
there is a clearly legal decision,  
there will be no call for any  
concessions."

What stand is going to be  
taken by the Federal govern-  
ment regarding the request by  
one of the political parties for  
new elections?—"This question  
has been decided by our con-  
stitution. It provides for new  
elections every four years.  
Only the majority of the Aus-  
trian people could bring about  
new elections before the sche-  
duled date."

To what extent does the Al-  
lied occupation hinder govern-  
ment plans for industrial and  
economic reconstruction?—"Every occupation hinders and  
handicaps the 'economics of a  
country, either by occupation  
costs or privileged acquisition  
of supplies taken from indig-  
enous resources. Additionally,  
Austria has been separated into  
four zones, which have not yet  
been unified."

Do you believe peace will be  
maintained in Central Europe?  
—"War in Central Europe  
means world war. There is, I  
am convinced, no nation which  
wants a new war."

# U.S. Offer To Buy Greenland

New York, July 1.

In an interview on the subject of Greenland, Mr.  
Henry Wallace said: "United States insistence  
on Greenland bases is one of the foremost  
symbols of coming war."

"I believe if Denmark agrees  
to the United States demand—  
which are not conducive to  
world solidarity—Russia will  
bring pressure on Norway for  
a Spitzbergen air base. If the  
United States wins its point  
with Denmark, I think the gen-  
eral effect will not be notice-  
able."

In the event of another war  
"Greenland will play a vital  
role as an air base since I pre-  
sume the war would be with  
Russia."

Regarding rumours that the  
United States was planning to

## GUAM FORTRESS

Washington, July 1.  
The House Armed Services  
Committee today approved  
legislation authorizing a  
multi-million naval domestic  
and foreign stations construc-  
tion programme, which in-  
cludes US\$50,000,000 expen-  
diture on Guam.—United  
Press.

## Belgrade's Protest

London, July 1.  
The Yugoslav Ambassador in  
London tonight protested to the  
Foreign Office about "unauthoris-  
ed flights of some British air-  
craft" over Yugoslav territory  
coming in from Austria.

Dr. Leontitch, the Yugoslav  
Ambassador, would not disclose  
details of the note until the  
British Foreign Office has had  
time to study it.

In an interview, he claimed  
that flights had taken place six  
times in two days and could not  
be attributed to bad weather  
conditions. "I would like to direct  
your attention to other incidents  
which have occurred both recent-  
ly and in the past, all along the  
Yugoslav-Austrian frontier. In  
such circumstances I must em-  
phasize that the Government of  
Yugoslavia will not leave the  
slightest doubt that it must dis-  
own all consequences arising  
from this situation," he stated.  
—Reuter.

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role as an air base since I pre-  
sume the war would be with  
Russia."

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United States was planning to

## ROUND THE WORLD

# Eighteen Months For Thrill

July 1.  
LONDON—George Frith, 74,  
pleading guilty to smashing ten  
plate glass windows, today told  
the magistrate, "It gave me  
great satisfaction and I am pre-  
pared to take the consequences."  
The consequences: 18 months.

LISBON—Three Pan Ameri-  
can crew members, Canadian  
Albert Howard and Americans  
Frank Stanley and (Stewart)  
Lydia Dancy of Brooklyn  
were injured in an auto ac-  
cident today en route from Es-  
toril to Lisbon airport. They  
returned to their hotel after  
treatment.

DUBLIN—When the City  
Council elections for Lord  
Mayor came out 18-18 for two  
candidates, a name was drawn  
out of a hat last night and busi-  
nessman Patrick J. Cahill, can-  
didate of Fine Gael, won. The  
loser was C. Breathnach, gov-  
ernment party nominee.

LISBON—The Portuguese  
footballer, Rogerio Carvalho,  
and his wife left by plane for  
Rio today, where he has a one-  
year contract to play for the  
Botafogo Club.

MUNICH — Ex-Wehrmacht  
Major Walter Hartwich yester-  
day got the dubious distinction  
of being the last German war  
prisoner released by the Ameri-  
cans of 7,000,000 captured. He  
got his discharge papers at Da-  
chau. The only German pris-  
oners of war now held are  
those kept in connection with  
war crimes trials.

LONDON—Mr. David Rees-  
Williams has filed a question in  
the Commons asking what  
representations were being made  
to the United States about the  
"embargo placed on the import  
of natural rubber by the United  
States Government with its  
serious effects on the economy  
of British Malaya."—United  
Press.

# Hawaii's Bid For Statehood

Washington, July 1.  
Hawaii's case for statehood  
rested today with Chairman  
Hugh Butler of the Senate Pub-  
lic Lands Committee—who  
thinks the island territory  
should be a county of Cal-  
ifornia.









## NEXT FLIGHT:

HONG KONG TO BANGKOK	Friday, 4th July
HONG KONG TO MANILA	Saturday, 5th July
HONG KONG TO BANGKOK	Tuesday, 8th July
HONG KONG TO MANILA	Wednesday, 9th July

For Passage and Freight apply to:-

**SOUTH EAST ASIA TRADING CO. (SIAM) Ltd.**

69, Connaught Road West. Tel. 24292.

**or FAR EAST AVIATION CO., LTD.**

Top Floor, National City Bank of N.Y. Bldg. Tel. 27250.

(Entrance on Duddell Street).



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NEW TARIFF FROM DATE

HONGKONG TO	(FARE)
AMOY	Tues., Thurs. & Sat. HK\$180.-
CHUNGKING	Sun. 250.-
KUNMING	Tues. & Thurs. 350.-
LIUCHOW	Tues. & Thurs. 180.-
SHANGHAI	Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 300.-
ALL VIA CANTON	35.-

Special low rate for Baggage &amp; Freight

**SPECIAL TRIP FOR AMOY & SWATOW FRIDAY, 4th July.**

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27855KOWLOON  
Peninsula Hotel  
Lobby  
Tel. 58948

FOUR ENGINED SKYMASTER SERVICES

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SHANGHAI	HK\$ 380	FRI. 4th JULY
MANILA	HK\$ 380	TUES. 8th JULY
HONOLULU	HK\$ 2460	SAT. 5th JULY
SAN FRANCISCO	HK\$ 3000	WED. 9th JULY

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PENINSULA HOTEL LOBBY Tel: 58330 &amp; 58081-Ex. 22

HONG KONG OFFICE

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Telephone 22675, Chinese Dept. 28788

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Reporters &amp; General Office 32312

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**WHY NOT SALMON FISHING?**

General MacArthur's spokesman invites sharp reproof when he tries to contend that Britain and Australia were consulted on the decision to send a second Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic. Britain's Ambassador was making further representations in protest to Washington while the SCAP representative was making this patently absurd statement. The only good reason given for riding roughshod over Allied objections is Japan's need for food, but SCAP appears to have forgotten that while meat was not the only foodstuff which Japan took from the Pacific. There is, for example, the question of pre-war Japanese activities in the salmon fishing industry, and in this, as in whaling, Japan's reputation was notoriously bad. Their invasion of the fisheries along the American Pacific Coast in past years was the source of repeated complaints, while their methods when whaling were such as to give rise to the greatest anxiety as to the preservation of whales. If the need for foodstuffs justifies this expedition for more whales, then it can be contended that the Japanese should also be allowed to go out and take salmon. That, of course, would be a different story for then it would not be the British, Australian and Norwegian whalers which were being wrung, but those of the interests connected with salmon fishing. That would mean that such a decision would bring the matter closer home to the United States than would the permission for this second trip into Antarctic waters. Yet, if food is the sole factor in the consideration of the problem now posed, there is every justification for urging that Japan in this matter should be permitted to re-enter all forms of sea-borne industry of this nature. However, despite the Tokyo rebuttal, it will almost certainly be found, if this question is given a sufficient airing, that the real objection is not to permission to Japan to go whaling, as the ignoring of the assurances which were given last year. None of the three protestant countries would object to an efficiently supervised Japanese expedition permitted to catch a pre-arranged quota, or deny that under such safeguards something could be done to help relieve Japan's food shortage. There can be no doubt, however, that disregard of the opinions of other Allies in this matter will not tend towards the best of understanding when ultimate settlements have to be reached all round, and it is to be hoped, that even at this late date SCAP will be prevailed upon to make some arrangement in agreement with Britain, Australia and Norway rather than ride roughshod over their wishes. This issue is eminently one for a friendly settlement and the recognition of rights which are of just as great importance to other whaling nations as they are to the Japanese themselves. After all, Japan is not the only country at present living on short commons, a fact of which Mr. Dalton has once again made the British people themselves only too painfully aware.

The 1937 to 1938 inquiry, forming the basis of the new index, showed that 35 per cent. of the working class income went on food compared with 60 per cent. in 1904. This was not because the people in 1937 to 1938 ate worse and less, but because economic progress over a third of a century had opened

**Britain's Advance Towards Social Equality**

By John Kingsley

The weighting of a new cost of living index in Britain based on the analysis of a working class family's household budget in 1938 gives some indication of the advance social equality during the lifetime of one generation. The old index was provided by an analysis of working class household budgets made in 1914 and was based on 1914 prices. That index was one of the relics of a by-gone Edwardian age, when unbleached calico, black cotton stockings and wax candles were among the working families' standard commodities. The preparation of a revised index was interrupted by the war and this is why the Government has decided to introduce an interim index of retail prices while the Cost of Living Advisory Committee gets on with working out a permanent one.

The old index was one of the factors governing the wages of some 2,500,000 workers. The mining, building and civil engineering, electrical contracting, pottery, boot and shoes manufacturing and a number of industries have had cost of living sliding scales, based on the official index, incorporated in their wage agreements. Fresh agreements will now have to be worked out.

**New Basis**

The new index is based on retail prices of things which the 1937 to 1938 inquiry showed working class households to be purchasing. Biscuits and cake, fresh fruit and vegetables, tinned and dried fruit, breakfast cereals, jam and marmalade, cocoa and chocolate, custard and jelly, alcoholic and soft drinks, radio sets and electric cycles, cycles and motor cycles, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, electric and gas cookers and heaters, books and stationery, glassware and floor coverings, medicines, toilet requisites, laundry and hair-dressing are only some of the new items.

They are an indication of the change in working class standards. These "luxuries" were either non-existent or usually too expensive for a working class family in 1904. Food absorbed 60 per cent. of the workers' incomes, rates and rents 16, clothing 12, fuel and light eight, and only four per cent. of their incomes was left for all other types of expenditure.

**Larger Margin**

The 1937 to 1938 inquiry, forming the basis of the new index, showed that 35 per cent. of the working class income went on food compared with 60 per cent. in 1904. This was not because the people in 1937 to 1938 ate worse and less, but because economic progress over a third of a century had opened

up a larger margin for other expenditure.

The new index gives a weight of 60 per cent. to food, rents and rates, clothing and light leaving 40 per cent. for the rest compared with four per cent. shown in the old index. From four per cent. to 40 per cent. is a big stride and it is a measure of Britain's advance towards social equality. In many of the things that matter, today's Britain has become one of the most democratic countries of the world; while maintaining time honoured traditions which may appear feudalistic to the superficial observer.

**Income Levels**

Britain's national income expressed in money terms has increased from £4,700,000,000 in 1938 to £8,000,000,000 in 1946 mainly due of course to the rise of prices. Compared with this increase in the national monetary income by 71 per cent. the real income of individuals in the category up to £1,000 a year increased by 83 per cent. while the income of individuals with more than £1,000 a year increased by 42 per cent. only and incomes of individuals with over £10,000 a year decreased by 19 per cent. The redistributive effect of taxation has further accentuated that trend, reducing the number of net incomes over £4,000 a year from 19,000 pre-war to 900 in 1946

while increasing the number of net incomes up to £1,000 a year from 4.5 millions to 7.95 millions.

Between 1939 and 1946 the yearly wage packet of workers in manufacturing industries increased by £832,000,000. In addition £425,000,000 will this year be spent on food subsidies and a major part of the benefit of these subsidies is enjoyed by the lower income groups. £1,000,000,000 are being spent for public social services this year compared with some £350,000,000 pre-war and £180,000,000 in 1920.

Though Britain is determined to proceed further on the road towards social equality, responsible trade unionists and political leaders realise that any further increase in wages or reduction of working hours must be preceded by an increase in production.

As Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, declared at Margate: "From now on social benefits, shorter hours and higher wages must be earned by higher production."

After reaching a higher level of social equality, than ever before, Britain is turning all her forces to the task of increasing the national cake for the benefit of all social classes.

**Indonesian Army Alerted**

Batavia, July 1.

The Indonesian Republican Army commander at Jogjakarta has ordered the concentration of all civil and departmental motor vehicles in the city tomorrow in preparation for their mobilisation.

This news came at the same time as reports, announced by the Indonesian Republican Radio at Jogjakarta tonight, that the four political leaders charged by Dr. Soekarno, the President of the Indonesian Republic, with the formation of a Coalition Cabinet had been unable to do so and had returned the mandate.

Dr. Soekarno will announce his future decision tomorrow, it was added.

The four leaders are Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin (Leftwing group), Dr. Mohamed Sukiman (Indonesian Muslim Party), Mr. K. A. Gani (Nationalist), and Mr. Sitanidj (Indonesian Labour Party).

The Radio announcement caused a surprise, as it had been stated earlier this evening that

the new Cabinet would be disclosed tonight.

The failure to form a new Government has heightened the crisis in Dutch-Indonesian relations as the Dutch authorities were expecting a reply by mid-day tomorrow to the latest note which Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Dutch Lieutenant Governor General, handed to the Republic Government on Sunday.

Jogjakarta Radio added that the Republicans were continuing defence preparations, and which are not conducive to headquarters at Jogjakarta to Batavia has been forbidden by the military police.—Reuter.

Jogjakarta, July 1.  
The Indonesian Republic has just concluded treaties of friendship with Egypt and the Lebanon. These were negotiated by Hadji Agus Salim, at present head of the special Republican mission to Syria, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet.—Reuter.

**FIRST JOB**

Trenton, N. J., July 2.  
Colonel Chen Shih-ling and 12 other Chinese Army officers, who have completed a course in police training, were honoured at a dinner here yesterday. Chen declared: "Our first job when we return to China is to aid the war against Communism. Communism must be wiped out in China before we can begin reconstruction of our police force."

The Colonel was Director of Intelligence during the war in Chengtu.—Associated Press.

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**CARNIVAL**

By Dick Turner



"Our soda business has fallen off something fierce! Could you set that thing back about 10 pounds?"

**How Democracy Must Go Into Action**  
By Erwin D. Canham

San Francisco, July 1.  
The world is facing many unsolved problems and its nations and people gravely need American aid.

But this help should not be limited to money which in many ways is most transient and valueless of aid.

It should rather consist of technical know how, of practical tutelage and example along the many lines in which we are proficient. We should make democracy in action as vigorous and revolutionary as Communism seems to be.

These are my chief conclusions after 12 days and some 20,000 miles of travel around the world as one of the newspapermen taken by the Pan American Airways on their first regionally scheduled round the world flight.

During this time I not only traveled many miles but I caught up swiftly changing glimpses of many lands. We also spent about 9 of our 13 days on the ground meeting and conferring with top leaders, observing social and economic conditions and absorbing impressions which are all the more vivid because they were so fleeting.

Everywhere the nations and people face grave difficulties. Peace is not a reality in the world today. There is serious danger of chaotic collapse in at least two areas—India and China—which combine between them about one third of all the humanity on this planet.

I am not forecasting this collapse as inevitable. But the National Government of China is certainly in severe difficulties and the outcome of India's division on Aug. 15 and the withdrawal of British rule is deeply uncertain.

Everywhere the governments and people look to America for help.

Obviously material aid on the scale desired is far beyond the capacity of the United States. Nor would it be desirable if poured out simply as manna from heaven. Rather the nations need to learn how to make democracy work better. Not that we have learned all we

need to know in this respect but there is still much in American experience which we could teach.

In many respects it is not a physical problem which faces the nations of the world but a question of morale—a spiritual problem. It is not necessary that India, facing a long awaited historical plunge into self government should break down. There is no reason why Muslim and Hindu should hate and kill one another in their effort to reach the goal for which they have striven so hard and long. The strife could be avoided if they could be awakened out of their superstitious communal hatreds into their basic brotherhood.

Not Inevitable  
Similarly there is no inevitable reason for a Chinese collapse. If selfishness, grafting and dishonesty in government and business could be replaced by the kind of cooperation which momentarily flowed in China in the early days of the Kuomintang revolution, many of the present difficulties would be solved. These Utopian reflections point to a voice of leadership in morals.

The United States has provided that voice. Now as ever we represent the hope and light to much of the world. But we are not carrying out that mission very well. Rather what America has degenerated many nations into a hope for more aid which comes close to greed. Basically the need is to help the nations solve their own problems.

We were impressed by the "feel" of it in Turkey, in Spain, in the Philippines and in Japan.

The indomitable pluck of the British is apparent despite their eight years of shortages and sacrifice. But Britain has a long way to go.

In Istanbul the best American authorities assured us progress is being made toward some kind of a democracy. That is one lesson we learned: That the American model does not apply to all countries but must be adapted to suit local conditions.

(Continued on Page 9)

**WAR DRAMA DEORATIONS**

London, July 2.

Five survivors of the motor vessel Tulagi, who drifted 58 days in a raft after the Tulagi was torpedoed and sunk on a voyage from Australia to Ceylon in 1944, were awarded decorations today. Among them were Ali Bin Sarawi, of Kelantan, Singapore, and Basu Mian Abdul Bhooys, of Noakhali, Bengal, awarded the British Empire Medal because, the citations said, they were "outstanding in managing the raft and did much to supplement the rations by their skill in catching fish and birds."—Associated Press.

**SINGLE HONOURS USEFUL**

Many bidders slavishly follow a table of "honour tricks" which rates a king or queen as worth almost nothing unless accompanied by one or more other cards. They treat a singleton king as a bare "plus value" about half as useful as if another card were with it, and a singleton or singly-guarded queen as still less. They pay no attention to the way that honours in the opposite hand can promote these cards into trick-takers. But a record of tricks actually won by such cards would change their valuation methods.

S A K 10 2  
H A 9 8 5  
D K  
C A 9 4 2

S 8 7 4  
H 9 7 6  
D 9 7 6  
C 9 10 7 6

South West North East  
Pass Pass 3C 1D  
1H Pass 3H Pass  
4H Pass 4NT Pass  
5D Pass 6H  
Three singleton kings took tricks in the play of this deal. West led the diamond 9 to the first of them, North led the club 2 to the second, the diamond 3 and club 4 were ruffed, then the heart 7 led. When South let it go through, the third singleton won. East returned the diamond 9 to the A, then South led the heart 2.

West played the 7 on this and the crisis of the deal was at hand. Should South finesse the 9 or come up with the A? He decided that East was more likely to have that last remaining trump because, after West played, East had one more card left than West. So he came up with the dummy's A. That established the Q as the setting trick.

If South wanted to follow pure mathematics, he could have reckoned more soundly on the crucial trick. West had followed suit to three diamonds, hence had bid the suit, probably had two more. Hence, West had left one more unidentified card than East. If South had wanted to observe such a factor. Further, there was a great likelihood that West had some one card higher than a jack since blank hands are extremely rare.

That kind of figuring is interesting, but the most striking thing about this deal was the trick-winning of three singleton kings.

**Tomorrow's Problem**

S J 10 8 5 4  
H 6  
D K J 9 6 4  
C J

S 8 5  
H J 7 6 3  
D A 8 7 3  
C 9 5 2

(Dealer: East. North-South vulnerable).  
What bidding would you consider best on this deal? In a duplicate?



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## PARIS PARLEY PAUSE Believed To Be Mere Postponement Of Decision Bidault Offers Modified Plan

### Europe Very Near To War

London, July 1.  
Europe has for some months been very near to another war, said Lord Queensborough, President of the Royal Society of St. George, in a message to members of the Society today.

"Broadly speaking," Lord Queensborough said, "the Russian demarche in Europe has been very similar to that of Hitler in the 1930's. Country after country has been brought under control, either overt or covert."

"Russia, working diplomatically on interior lines, has advanced Bolshevism while the non-Communist nations have endeavored (to use a military metaphor) to 'contain' her, as President Truman strove to do in his approach to Greece and Turkey."

"In a continent war-shattered and wanting the very primary necessities of a stable life, the clash between Communism and anti-Communism must be almost inevitable. What the Marshall offer promises, if it is wholeheartedly accepted and applied, is a restoration of economic stability for a sufficient time to enable the restless and anxious populations to recover their composure and reshape their political constitutions." - Reuter.

### South-East Asia Union Mooted

Bangkok, July 2.  
The Siamese Premier, Luang Thamrong Nawasawat, said today that Siam and France will sponsor the formation of an All-Southeast Asia Union, to comprise Siam, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with Burma, India, Indonesia and Borneo to be invited later.

He said the Union would consider regional systems of irrigation, fisheries and communications. The idea originated with the French, the Premier said, and has been discussed in Washington and Paris by the Siamese elder statesman, Nai Pridi Phanomyong. - Associated Press.

### Telephone To Seattle

Seattle, July 1.  
The local China Club today planned to sponsor the first commercial radio-telephone call from the United States to China since prewar.

The call will be placed from the office of Seattle Mayor William B. Bevin at 4 p.m. GMT (1 a.m. local time) Tuesday to Shanghai. Five persons will speak from the Seattle end and Shanghai's Mayor K. C. Wu and China's Premier Chang Chun will receive the call. - United Press.

Paris, July 1.  
Today's decision to prolong the Big Three conference at the request of M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, is seen as postponing a decision which was already clear yesterday.

Will Russia agree to a pan-European enquiry into Europe's resources and her potential for self-help or will she continue to resist any such enquiry as a threat to her economic sphere of influence through western Europe?

Mr. Bevin made it abundantly clear at today's meeting that this was the real issue which stood between himself and M. Bidault, and an agreement with M. Molotov.

M. Molotov found himself in the somewhat paradoxical position of having to admit that the new proposals of M. Bidault were substantially the same as those which he had rejected earlier in the conference, and of asking for time to consider them.

Observers consider this request did little to improve the prospects of bridging the gap but attributed M. Molotov's action to the desirability, from the Russian point of view, of leaving the onus for failure on the Western allies rather than on Russia.

The specific guarantees offered by M. Bidault today to safeguard the national sovereignty of countries who volunteer to join in the proposed planning machinery were regarded as effectively disposing of the main argument of M. Molotov's reasons for rejecting the Anglo-French proposals.

### Veil Of Secrecy

If Russia still persists in her refusal to consider any assessment of European assets, she will now find herself open to the charge of wishing to maintain a veil of secrecy on the economic ends and at the expense of the collective prospects of European countries to hasten their postwar return to normal prosperity.

When this evening's session ended, it was learned that the talks would be resumed tomorrow afternoon, and an official British spokesman said that there would be an adjournment "to think things over."

Today's French plan, submitted by M. Bidault, contains two new features:

An approximation at certain points to the form of M. Molotov's resolution yesterday.

A specific declaration that the programme of inquiry into European production should include nothing that interferes in the internal affairs of member states or which could be considered as violating their sovereignty.

Point two is a concession to the Russian views.

One of the main passages in the text of the French plan reads: "The United States aid would be decisive in allowing Europe to follow through with this effort (to develop fundamental production) and to provide the necessary resources until the time when

### Austrian Border Slayings

Vienna, July 1.  
The Ministry of the Interior announced today that five Austrians have been killed within the past week by armed gangs crossing into Austria from Yugoslavia.

The Ministry communique said the latest Austrian victim was 17-year old Franz Schikan, who "bled to death because his murderers would not permit medical help to reach him by keeping machine guns trained on the scene."

Two women, earlier reported wounded in a shooting incident on Friday night, have since died in hospital.

Two Austrian border police were the other victims. The Austrian news agency APA reports that a gang of "White Guardists" had been caught in the area by British troops and charged with illegal possession of firearms - United Press.

### BULGARIA'S OBEDIENCE

Berlin, July 1.  
Dr. Kiril Toteff, chief of the Bulgarian Mission accredited to the Soviet Military Administration, said today on his return from Moscow: "Bulgaria will not apply for relief on the basis of the Marshall Plan. Bulgaria will not contract any debts which, sooner or later, will get her into trouble."

He believed Bulgaria would be able to get on her feet without foreign relief. - United Press.

## Britain's Dollar Headache

London, July 1.  
What Britain stands to gain in relief from part of her dollar headache if the Marshall plan succeeds in reviving European trade became clear today in the light of Mr. Bevin's speech to the three power conference in Paris.

Even more than the terms of the British plan disclosed yesterday, Mr. Bevin's hope of a restoration of trade with the continent throws into relief the extent to which Britain's economic future is involved in the outcome of the Paris talks.

Mr. Bevin went to the heart of the problem when he said that if the wheels could be oiled in the manner foreseen by the British plan, it might be possible for Britain to resume her normal

### Monty Arrives In Canberra

Canberra, July 2.  
Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery arrived in Canberra on Tuesday on a 15-day visit to Australia and a round of conferences with Australian government and defence chiefs.

On Wednesday, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff will meet the Australian Cabinet for an exchange of British-Australian views on Empire defence.

They will also discuss the best means of fitting Australia's plan to take a greater responsibility in Pacific defence into the broad Empire plan.

Viscount Montgomery smiled broadly when he stepped from his private Avro York plane after a 2,000-mile non-stop flight from Darwin.

He had drawn to the Australian capital the greatest battery of press and newsreel cameras since General Douglas MacArthur's arrival in 1942. Members of the plane's crew said that Montgomery worked most of the time during the flight from Darwin.

Apart from welcoming government and service chiefs and reporters and cameramen, there were only a handful of people at the airfield. Montgomery went straight from the airfield to Government House, "Yarralumla," where he will be the guest of the Governor General, Mr. William J. McKell, until he leaves for Melbourne on Thursday afternoon. - Associated Press.



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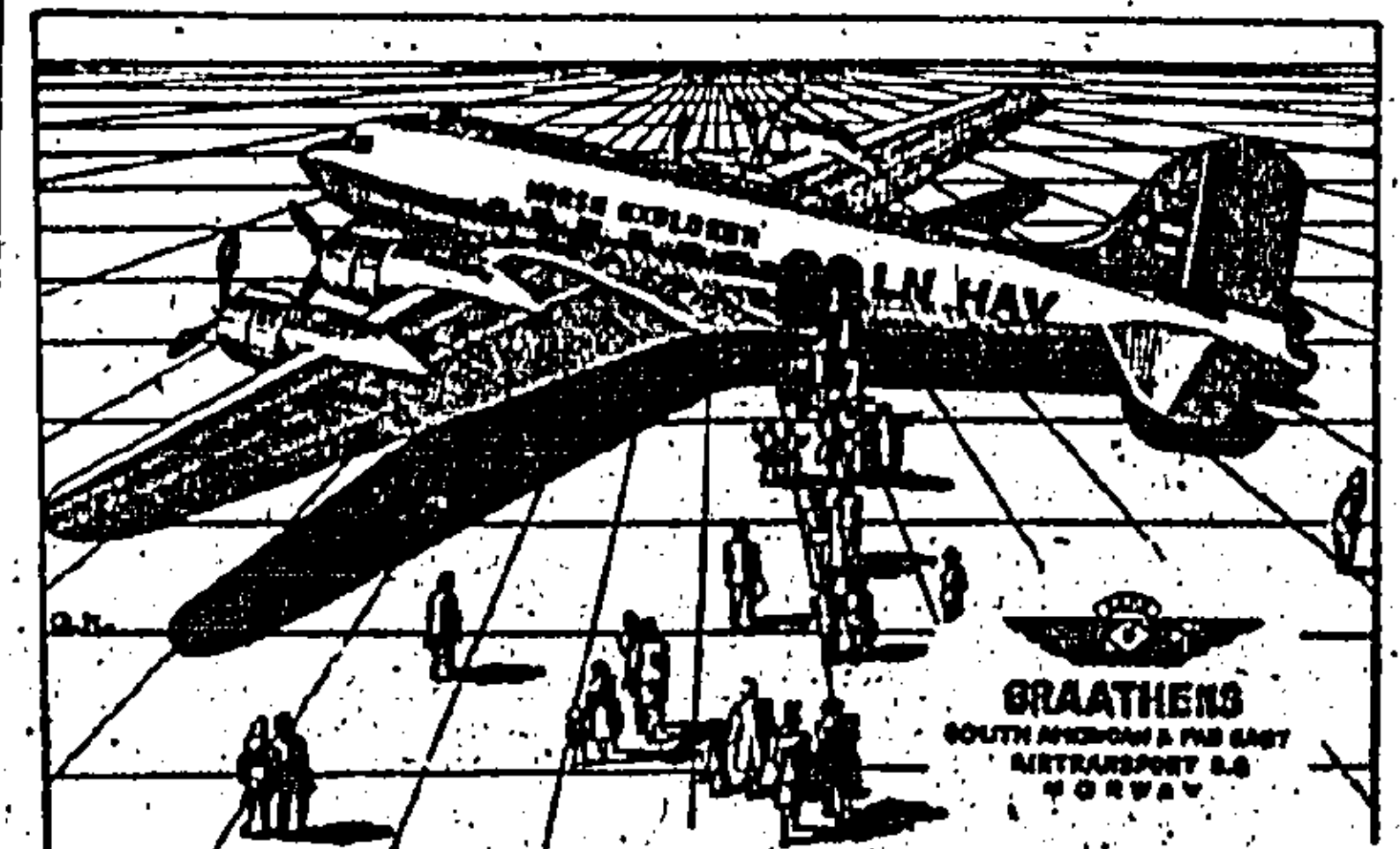
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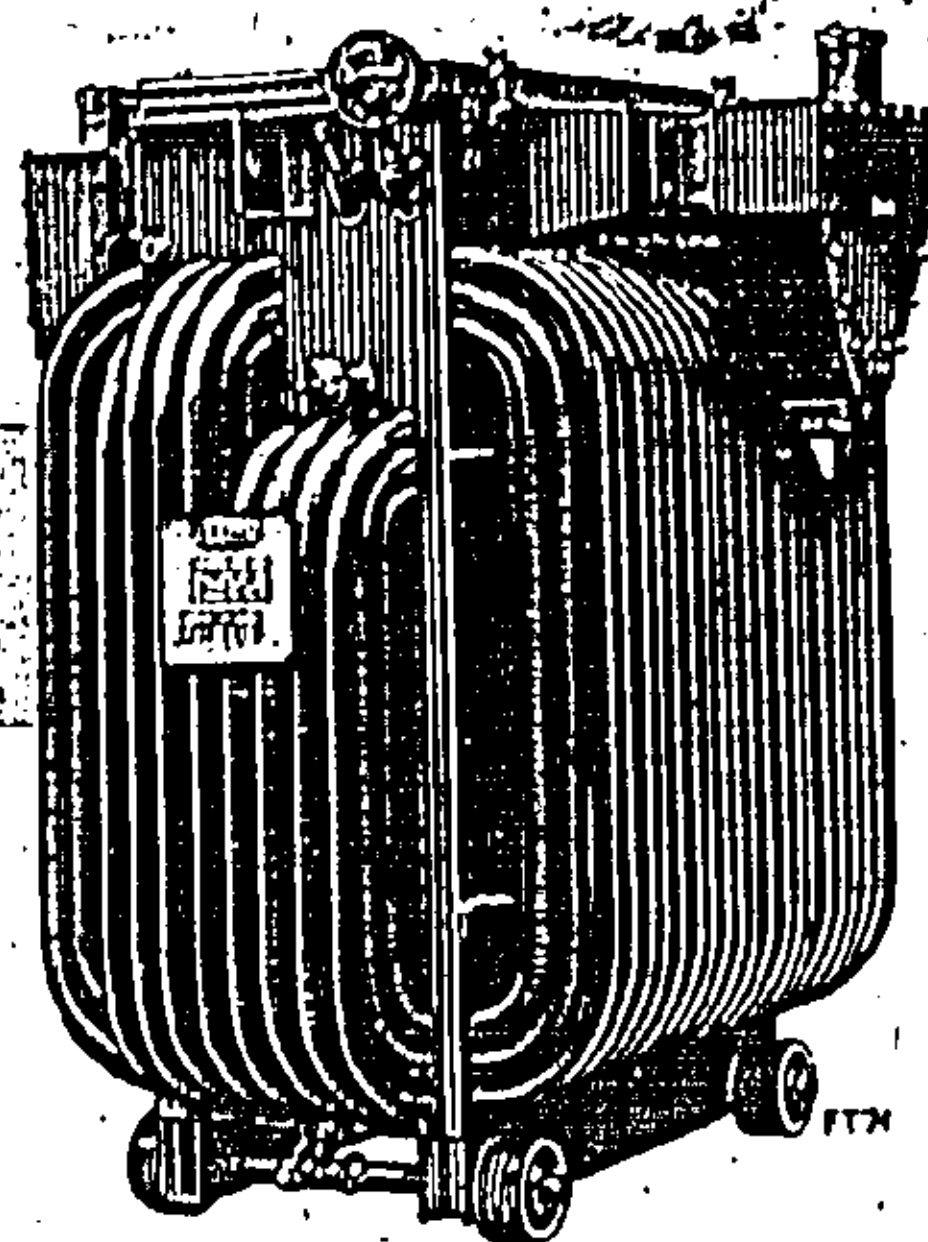
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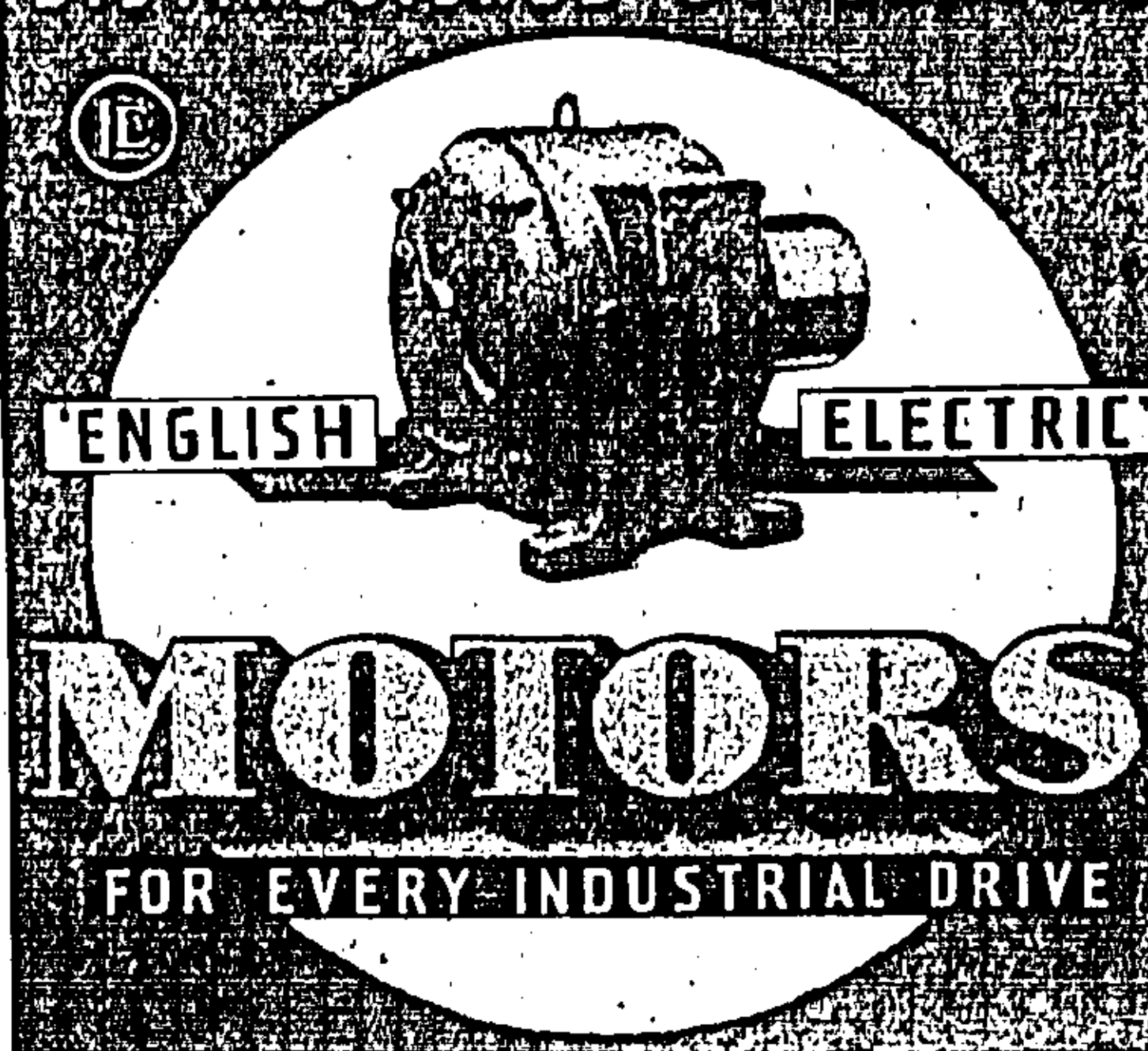
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## ENGINEERING PAGE

### Power Transmission In Hong Kong

If one drives along the road towards Castle Peak, near the district of Tsun Wan, a road turns off to the right and climbs steeply towards the Jubilee dam. This road, Pineapple Pass, after a short distance, curves behind a small ridge on which is perched one of the main outdoor substations of the China Light and Power Co. It is here, from this collection of steel lattice towers, hung with insulators, that the thin threads of transmission lines swing away across the hills far out into the New Territories. It is here, should you choose to stop the car and look through the steel fencing, that you can see some of the few transformers which are working out of doors in the Colony and are therefore easily inspected.

If by any chance you are moved to make this diversion on your way to the beach and you are not an engineer, you will recognize the transformers with their out much difficulty because they are the bulkier pieces of equipment within the compound. Large steel-clad tanks, with tubes curving from their sides and, on top of the tanks, tall shiny brown porcelain bushings looking rather like a child's attempt at Christ-mas trees in plasticene. You will probably be disappointed and consider the transformers somewhat ugly, uninteresting pieces of apparatus; stolid and unmovable with no glittering surfaces or whirling parts. But it is as well you should know that without this piece of apparatus the far would be no transmission line for it is within these selfsame tanks that the electric energy from the power station is transformed from the time and easily confined servant you use in your home into a furious energy of high potential which can leap along the long distances of the transmission lines with little loss of energy.

#### 22,000 Volts

At Tsun Wan the transformers raise the voltage from 6,000 to 22,000 volts and, at this potential, your servant has to be handled with care. The porcelain bushings, or terminals, indicate this change in his nature for it is only by the use of these lengthy and robust pieces of insulating material that it is possible to bring 22,000 volts from inside the tanks and lead them to the transmission lines. Without this transformation, the transmission towers, in order to convey the same amount of power, would need to be hung with huge cables of copper thicker than a man's leg; an impossibly uneconomical arrangement. These three transformers standing out there in the open air,

however, only a few of those needed to distribute and handle the power to your homes and the factories of the colony. The China Light and Power Co. have almost 120 transformers in service with a total output of some 40,000 KVA and, on the island, the Hongkong Electric Co. have 140 transformers with combined output of 60,000 KVA.

Most of these transformers are housed within substation buildings, tucked away in various parts of the Colony. The supply generated at the power stations is brought through underground cables at a medium potential of 6,000 volts to these substations which are located at points

#### By A Special Correspondent

around which there is concentrated demand for low voltage supply and within the transformers, at these substations, the voltage is reduced to that used for the apparatus in houses and factories.

#### Within The Tanks

Within the tanks of the transformers the essential windings and steel cores are immersed in special oil. This oil serves two purposes; firstly it acts as an insulator and prevents the high voltage leaking from the windings to the steel case. Secondly it assists in keeping the windings cool, much as does the water in the radiator of your car. During the Japanese occupation many of the local manufacturers of built-in oil and other people in need of cooking oil, found a ready-made supply by stealing oil from the transformers. The Hongkong Electric estimate that some 5,000 gallons of oil were drained from their transformer tanks. After the reoccupation both themselves and the China Light and Power Co. found many of their transformers only half full of oil. It is a real tribute to the design of these transformers that, in spite of this loss of oil, they continued to carry load, in many cases for periods of more than twelve months without breakdown.

The static transformer, to use its full name, is an extremely reliable piece of equipment although in those cases where it is connected to overhead lines, as in the New Territories, care has to be taken to protect it, as far as possible, from the effects of lightning strokes or on near to the lines. These strokes induce fast travelling impulses of exceptionally high voltage which flash along the lines and, upon

reaching a transformer, can find do cause severe damage to the internal windings. The China Light and Power Co.'s engineers have found in the past that serious damage has been sustained on at least one of their outdoor transformers every two to three years. The two power companies of the colony have of course sustained some losses in transforming equipment as a result of the Japanese occupation although thanks to the foresighted policies they both followed in the building up of their distribution systems before the war, these losses have not seriously impaired the smooth operation of their systems. Now transformers are on order from Britain and it is telling evidence of the usefulness of this type of plant to learn that British factories have such heavy orders that it takes some five years to deliver a medium sized transformer and anything from three to four years to deliver large transformers such as are used on the British Grid system.

### A Book On Water Power In The Past

This is an excellent sketch history of water supply from prehistoric times. It deliberately excludes the most recent developments and, indeed, only gives 12 pages to the Nineteenth Century, the object being to por-

**The Story of Water Supply.**

By F. W. ROBINS.  
Oxford University Press

try the evolution of the subject prior to the modern period. While Mr. Robins is not an engineer and expressly disclaims any technical aims, the matter is so well collected and covers so large a range, both in time and space, that it cannot fail to arouse the interest of any reader concerned with water engineering. The author points out that, before the invention of water-carrying vessels, primitive men must have stayed like the animals, within reach of a stream or other source of water. The next stage was the storage of water on digging for that stored below the surface, and so to the well. Thereafter developed irrigation and water-lifting, and the formation of water tunnels and underground elaters. The methods of ancient Greece, the water system of ancient Rome, and the development of water systems in the Roman Empire are discussed in turn, followed by the reversion to well supply in the Dark and Middle Ages, with some interesting remarks concerning holy wells and monastary wells. The development of leats and conduits are considered next; then come references to water sellers and carriers, water wheels and wooden pipes, the control of the village well and the parish pump and, finally, the beginning of power systems by which water could be supplied over large areas.

#### Enormous Field

The field from which Mr. Robins draws is enormous and it is quite natural that he should have omitted many things and committed a few minor errors. He may be readily forgiven for spelling "Tibetan" with an "h" but less readily for confusing the saqlah with the "Persian wheel," the latter term should be confined to the "na'ma." He also states that the saqlah occurs in Mexico, without remarking that such examples were introduced by the Spaniards. Chinese chain pumps are credited with 3,000 years of life, whereas they are barely 1,500 years old.

Chapter XX, on "Early America," is very interesting, but not sufficient emphasis is placed on the complete absence of wheel-holding devices in pre-Columbian America, which compelled the use of stairways down to the canoes or subterranean reservoirs. The limited spread of the wheel is rather curious; Egyptian ships, even in the 18th Dynasty, had no pulleys in their running rigging.

**Chinese Technique**  
Reference is made to the wide distribution of the saqlah, but apparently Mr. Robins has not observed Coll. Roberts's notice in his book And So To Bath,

of one in Heston; and there was one at work in Germany, near Bremen, in 1945. Surprise is shown, at their existence in Japan, but they are well known in China and are mentioned in Chinese literature of the Fourth Century B.C. As practically all Chinese technique came from China, it is only to be expected that they would be found in Japan, where Chinese books describing them are quite common. Incidentally, the mention of deep wells, might have included a reference to the old Chinese brine wells.

Such captious criticism seems an ungrateful reception of the wealth of matter which Mr. Robins has so well collected and expounded. He does not displace from its pedestal Ewbank's great work on the history of water-lifting devices, which, although making the common fault of exaggerating the antiquity of certain of them and guessing (usually wrongly) where knowledge is lacking, is still the best book on this subject but, while he would probably disclaim any intention to compete with it, he has produced a survey which, on the whole, is excellent.

### H.K.'s New Building Blocks

Local manufacture has begun of Cell-O-Crete, a light building block made of cement and a type of cellular structure. This type of block is widely used in Europe and America for building purposes and for insulation, but it is new in Hongkong where manufacturing has started only recently at Wong Chuk Hang Path near Aberdeen.

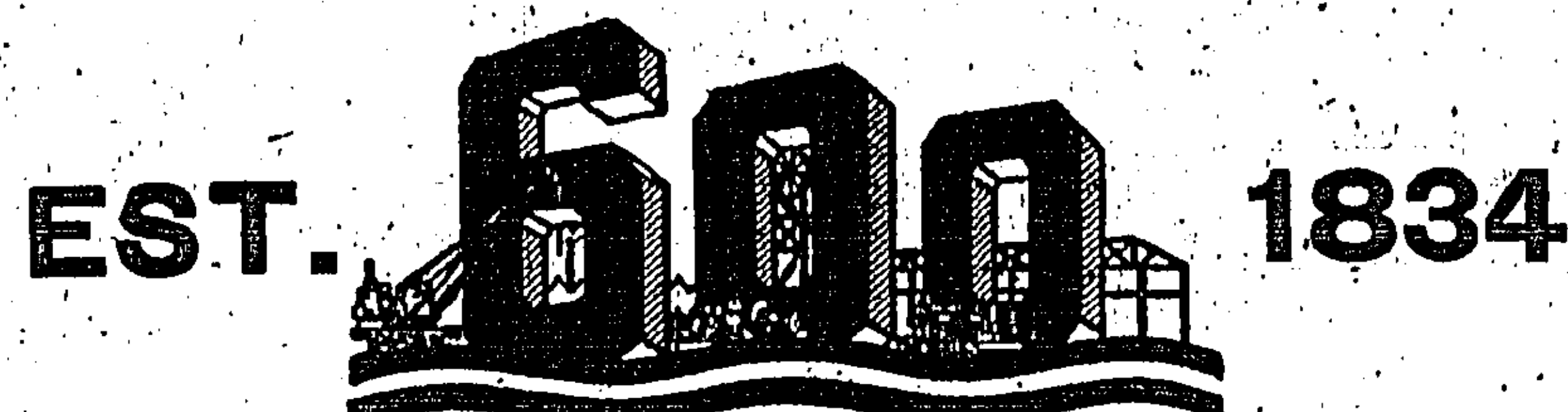
The insulating capacity of these blocks makes them outstanding for cold storage plants, refrigerated rooms, etc. inasmuch as a 2" cork layer can be replaced by 3" Cell-O-Crete with the same insulating effect.

For construction work this type of block is particularly useful in concrete slabs of the rib type with Cell-O-Crete filling, reducing the cost, the weight and making the slab sound proof between floors.

It is also used for partition walls to great advantage since it saves space and its light weight does not load unnecessarily the concrete structure or slab.

Special care is taken by the manufacturers to cure the blocks in their godowns before delivery in order to avoid contraction after any kind of plaster has been applied on walls built with Cell-O-Crete.

The manufacturers use Green Island cement and the compressive strength of Cell-O-Crete blocks averages 330 lbs per sq. in. for the light insulating block and 380 lbs or more for the heavier construction type of block. Cell-O-Crete can be manufactured in blocks of any shape and size or simply cast as ordinary mortar. At present the standard size adopted for insulating and building purposes is 18" x 18" x 4" thickness. The density of Cell-O-Crete varies from 25 lbs to 35 lbs per cu. ft. Cell-O-Crete offers other advantages: for instance, it can be sawed as easily as wood, it will resist light up to 1,000 Centigrade, it is sound absorbing and insulating.



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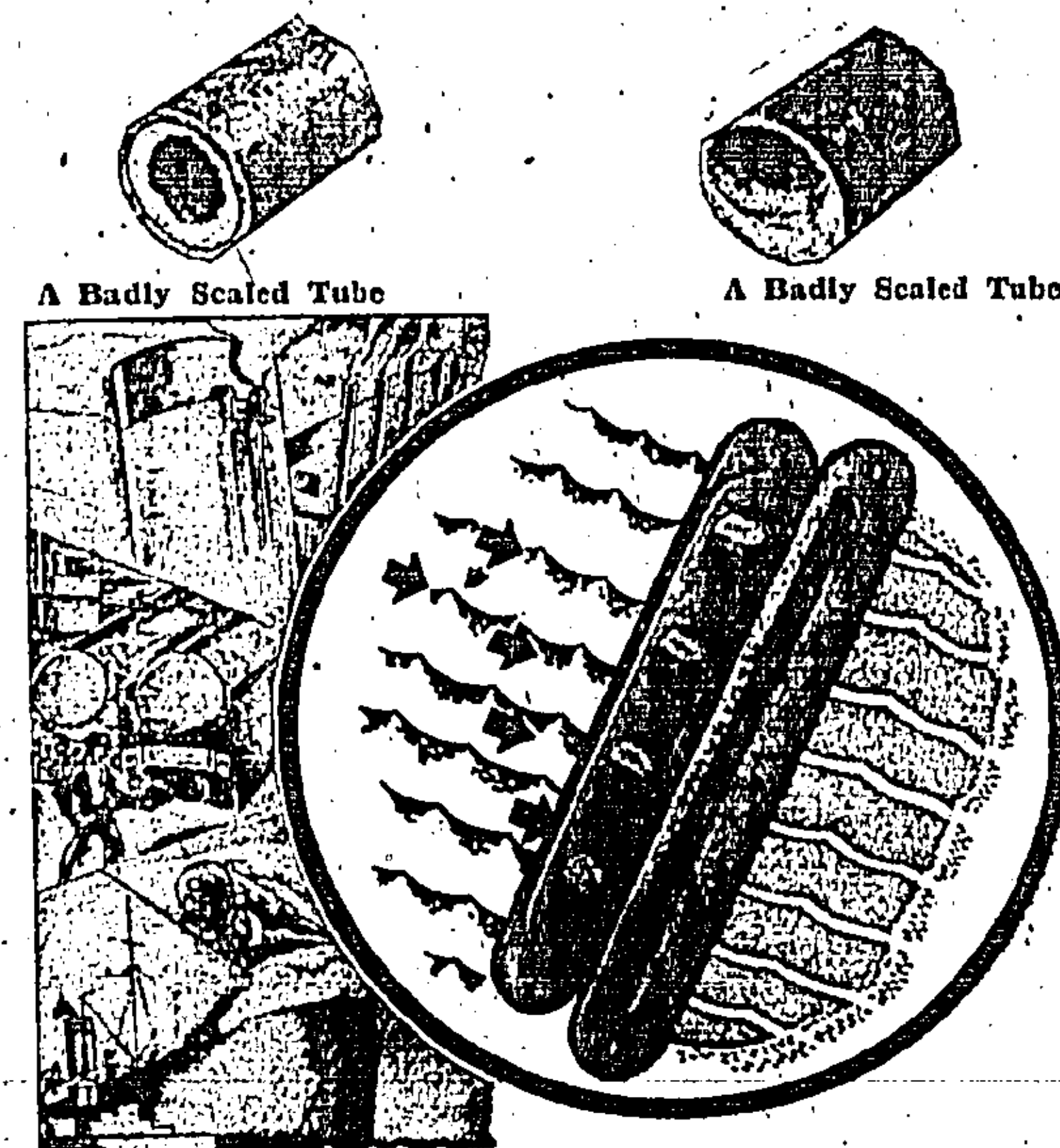
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### Notable Wartime Invention

Manufacturers of the Electro-Neutralizer, which was advertised in these pages last week, claim that this notable wartime invention has solved many boiler problems in industrial plants.

Neutralizers, by their unique action, eliminate the necessity for frequent water analysis, chemical treatment, the turblining of tubes and other mechanical means of scale removal. The action is completely automatic, requiring no attention. The electro-deposition effect of the Electro-Neutralizer is obtained through a combination of metals of different potentials. This attracts all free oxygen in the boiler and corrosion takes place on the negative poles of the Neutralizer instead of on boiler metal.

Electro-Neutralizers will not only prevent the formation of new scale but create a water condition that, gradually, removes old scale now in the system. The action of this Neutralizer is not limited to the boiler itself, but extends throughout the entire steam system—protecting valves, seats and traps from pitting and corrosion.

Electro-Neutralizer has been adapted for motor vehicles, where it performs the same important function—the extraction from the water those minerals and impurities that cause radiator pitting, scaling, rust, corrosion and the eventual clogged pipes—all of which add up to unnecessary repair bills.

All Electro-Neutralizers are sold on a guarantee that insures satisfaction in your own boiler room, or motor vehicles, under your own conditions. Test them in the toughest spots, they will prove that your boiler problems can be solved easily, quickly and at amazingly low cost! This guarantee can only be given with products that have stood rigid tests.

### Jubilee Of The Electron

Professor Joseph J. Thomson made the first public announcement of the existence of the electron at a meeting of the Royal Institution in London on April 30, 1897, and, at the same time, gave an approximate estimate of its mass.

This outstanding event in the history of physics is to be celebrated somewhat belatedly by a series of lectures and other functions, which are being arranged by the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, in collaboration with the Institution of Electrical Engineers, to take place in London on Thursday and Friday, September 25 and 26.

An exhibition demonstrating the great influence that this discovery in pure physics has had on the life of the community will also be opened at the Science Museum, South Kensington, on Friday, September 26, and will remain open about three months.

#### Cathode Rays

Before Thomson's discovery, cathode rays had been extensively studied for some 15 or 20 years. It was his genius, however, which enabled him to grasp what was important in the confusing and almost contradictory clues which experiment had made available; and to carry out the final experiment which demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that cathode rays consisted of negatively-charged particles, all alike and all much smaller than the smallest particle hitherto known to science—the atom of hydrogen.

It is typical of the upward sweep of Thomson's genius that, in his lecture, he also foreshadowed the electron theory of matter which has dominated physical research for the past 50 years.



# ENGINEERING: Continued

## Some Future Trends In Radio Communication

Up to 1939, there were only a few, though quite important, instances of the use of frequencies above 30 megacycles per second. It was, however, apparently, that these frequencies could be used to provide a substantially interference-free service of a high standard to aeroplanes in flight and that they proved of great value in the Battle of Britain. The Army also used these frequencies at an early date for short distance communication and on the simple transmitters between searchlight sites. Owing to the semi-optical nature of their propagation, operational use of these frequencies was, however, limited until later in the war. The work on centimetre and decimetre wavelengths by the Admiralty and industry also, led ultimately to the No. 10 set. The higher frequencies were, therefore, proven, and found their sphere of application in a way that clearly indicates the lines of future progress.

### High Frequency

Both frequency and pulse time modulation advanced greatly during the war. The use of the former was limited, however, for, by the time of its introduction in the very high frequency band, the apparatus was too bulky and expensive to be used in the field. The pulse time modulation, on the other hand, was developed, and the concept of time modulation was introduced. The carrier was interrupted at super-frequency and the time duration of the "on" periods was varied in accordance with the audio signals. Thus the possibility of a telephony-centimetre beam transmitter appeared. By again introducing a new principle, it proved possible to interleave eight separate speech messages in time and to provide a multiplex message. This was undoubtedly one of the major advances in technique during the war and it will have a marked influence on future communication networks.

### Major Step

In the field of propagation a major step forward was providing the radio operator with a series of charts which gave him the optimum high frequency he should use in terms of the location of the transmitting and receiving stations and the time of day and season. The story is still to be incomplete, but the practical compromise schemes so far evolved look as if they would stand up in good stead until the last mysteries of the ionosphere

are resolved. A good deal of data is now available from which the equipment required to give a service as good as the line telephone service can be forecast. The sun, however, apparently still controls the transmitting medium at the longer metre wavelengths, rain affects the outlook on centimetre wavelengths, and Nature has its own radio counter measures in the selective oxygen absorption.

As regards equipment, the small magnetron and the disc seal

By Sir Clifford Paterson

type of receiving triode made the No. 10 set possible. On the other hand, the production of 130 million valves between 1939 and 1945 enabled communication to be carried out on a hitherto undreamed of scale. Besides aiding in "tropospheric" communication, the chemist assisted with new insulation materials, so that an outstanding advance was made in the development of the low loss plastic cable. A lot more was discovered about quartz crystals, and they can now be made by mass production methods to give a better variety of reproducible and permanent characteristics. Aerial design has progressed in complexity, the greatest advances having naturally occurred at the shortest wavelengths. On the one hand, the ability to design aerials of given beamwidths with the minimum of side lobes and, on the other, the conception of the "hot" aerial for aircraft shows how well the problem is understood.

### Easier Tuning

Operationally, one line of development was the simplification of tuning. It was realised even before the war that, in many cases, it was essential to arrive at a predetermined received or transmitting frequency by a simple operation that could be executed even in the dark. The No. 18 class of set was designed on this basis. The click dial controlled a free oscillator, which could be set to any tuning point in the band and a net of any number of sets pre-tuned to the same set of frequencies. When the Royal Air Force adopted very high frequency working they soon employed crystal control. This gave them accurate frequency selection by the turn of a switch. The number of possible frequencies was, however, limited to four, or later eight, and they had to have the correct crystals at the right place at the right time. To overcome these disadvantages, a few built-in permanent crystals were provided for frequency control, and a large number of channels was obtained by utilising the energy at one or other of the crystal harmonics directly, or, in the more complex equipment, by using the harmonic output to control the frequency of a free oscillator. It

was the intrinsic reliability of the wavelengths below 10 m. which made successful radio-relay systems possible. On the lower frequencies there were many cases where intermediate radio repeater stations were used, including an airborne repeater in at least one outstanding instance. On the continental wave-bands, the chain of No. 10 sets proved to be the only way of establishing quickly reliable communication in newly recovered countries. In the field of navigation aids, the de-

velopment of ray-selection technique, the simplification in presentation and operation, and the potentialities of the wide-aperture system were of interest. The laws of Nature and the ionosphere, in particular, govern the use to which such aids can be put and their particular place in the frequency spectrum. Perhaps the most interesting new technique in continuous waves is that for the determination of position by the phase of the carrier wave; and employed the time as opposed to the amplitude variable. The superposition technique, which developed into a major contribution to the successful communication of the armed forces. The abatement of interference from internal combustion engines is particularly noteworthy.

### Reliability

Turning to the future of military communications, there will be those who will stress the need for greater reliability of equipment, even if that means limitations in operation. There will also be those who will stress simplification of operation so as to reduce to a minimum the training periods involved. For the main communication links, there is a case for an undecipherable transmission system. All these claims will have to be met. In civil aviation, the relative advantages of the various aids to the pilot are gradually being sorted out, and it seems that, in due time, it will be possible to navigate at least the main short or long-distance routes by radio aids alone, and often with the radio aid controlling the automatic pilot. In land and low flying, continuous wave and radar aids will both be involved. Even in clear weather, over an open sea, the radio aid may be one of the most vital items of equipment, but in conditions of poor visibility it is beginning to become possible to visualise the time when a passenger-carrying aircraft will be landed purely by radio aids. There was, however, the vital and difficult problem of giving such a service with never a chance of failure. Civil mobile communication is a new class of service the scope of which has yet to be explored. Quick information from and to a fishing fleet, the ability to redirect road transport, the assistance that can be given in a railway marshalling yard or to a breakdown gang, all have a financial value. Such possibilities are largely due to the development of techniques in the metre and centimetre wavelengths.

### Trunk Telephone

As far as communications in general are concerned, there can be little doubt that the efficient and economic operation of the trunk telephone system is made possible by the use of the twelve-channel and co-axial cable multi-channel systems, the latter being capable of accommodating 600 channels on one tube. The high cost and comparative inflexibility of a buried cable system would appear to be entirely justified as the primary trunk connection between densely populated areas. In the secondary extension of such a network, geographical difficulties, such as wide river estuaries, are, however, likely to arise, and a radio-linkage system then has attractions. If a radio system is to function as an extension of an existing cable system, it is usually necessary that it should be capable of handling multi-channel carrier signals as presented by the cable. So far, frequency modulation has been found satisfactory for requirements up to 12 or 24 channels. The main problem in such cases is to approach linear modulation and demodulation, so that cross-talk between channels can be avoided. There are many places where a number of trunk channels can be collected together and it seems likely that a pulse-time modulation technique will be very suitable for such requirements. The audio signals are easily translated into suitable pulses, which are given their separate time allocations, while at the receiver the time-sorting of the mixed pulses naturally gives rise to an output

at the separate audio frequencies. The problem is to maintain each separate pulse wave form within the narrow time interval assigned to it. The appearance of multipath radio signals will give rise to echo effects and cross-talk, and the best operational system will be that in which the behaviour of these echoes is most effectively controlled.

### B.B.C. Project

The project of the British Broadcasting Corporation to develop very high-frequency modulation broadcasting has the warm support of industry in that it should make available more clear channels for high-quality broadcasting. In television, the wide decision has been made that the 605-line system shall be re-established. This gives a chance to industry to design economic receivers. Many, however, will demand more tonal progress, and the first reasonable step is to design and install a long-range linkage system which will enable broadcasting to be carried out on a national basis, programmes to be collected from the widest area, and the cost of receivers to be reduced. As far as domestic television is concerned, there is a real need for larger pictures, even at some increase of cost. It is unlikely that a solution will appear without the use of a picture signal of appreciably higher definition. The standard for higher definition is commonly assessed at between 800 and 1,000 lines, and most of our techniques are ready for such development. At least, war-time experience has made us familiar with much wider band widths, high radio powers at very short wavelengths, and high gain aerial systems for broadcasting and for point-to-point linkage. The fascinating problems of a colour system are slowly yielding to treatment, but there still seems to be a wide gap between scientific achievement and commercial possibilities.

### Radiation

The extension of electrification demands either measures for reducing the spurious radiation from electrical equipment by providing high-power transmitters to overcome such radiation or that a spurious radiation shall occur. A compromise therefore appears essential. Mobile equipment cannot have unlimited power. Alternatively, when high-power fixed stations modulate the ionised layers, mutual interference between signals occurs. The exact balance is one of economics, but there are cases where safety of life is involved. Such services should be allowed special consideration. Interference from car ignition systems may be expected to receive early attention, since television is particularly affected, and means of preventing it have been shown to be simple and practical. The bearing of all this on an export trade must not be overlooked. We are in a better position than before the war to supply equipment engineered to the requirements of any specific locality. Moreover, industry is well equipped to reproduce in its laboratories the conditions that have to be met overseas and hence to ensure a very high standard of reliability.

## HOW DEMOCRACY MUST GO INTO ACTION

(Continued from Page 6)

In Turkey the Kemalist reforms remain in force, people look and act like western Europeans. There is an opposition press.

But over half of the national budget and a large fraction of Turkey's badly needed manpower go to support the army. And the Army is used to maintain the state not just to repel aggression.

Japan is a great experiment in the reform of a nation and people. The atmosphere is one of eager cooperation. Yet it is far too early to tell whether the changes are taking root.

General Douglas MacArthur's remark to us that the control and tutelage should continue for, at least a generation seems a necessary safeguard.

Our flight also emphasised the narrowing lines of global interest. It should be one world and yet it is not. Great competitive forces are at work. Communism which thrives on chaos is a persuasive world influence to which an adequate reply is not yet being made. That reply depends upon America's success in making democracy tangible, practical in action more than in precept. Associated Press.

## FLAME SPRAYING

# New Battle Against Corrosion

It was a good many years ago that Sir Robert Haddfield calculated that corrosion cost England £25,000,000 a year.

The recent war has been a period in which the attention of the designers and metallurgists has been focused more than ever before on questions of protection from corrosion, especially under tropical conditions and in marine atmosphere.

As the result of these experiments, and experience, Messrs. Schori Metallizing Process Ltd., of London, have improved on the pre-war methods of metal spraying and developed a new technique — flame spraying of powdered metals and plastics.

The basic principle of Schori Plating consists of sucking from a container, by means of an air current, a supply of powdered material which is induced by the pistol and directed on to the surface being sprayed through an annular flame of compressed oxygen and acetylene (or, what is even better, propane).

The Schori can spray an immense variety of materials, limited only by the fact that they must be fusible, or at least "interable", thus permitting any kind of metals, plastics, shellac, sulphur, etc., to be permanently bonded to the surface under treatment.

### Thick Coating

Zinc spraying has been shown, during the war years, to have many advantages over other forms of zinc coating. The sprayed coating can be easily made thicker than electro-deposited coating, or coating produced by hot dipping. With a thick coating the galvanic couple zinc/iron protects the iron at its base, zinc corrosion product fills the pores entirely, thus creating a rust-resisting armor which, incidentally, affords an ideal key and basis for application of paint, which is far from the case with galvanized coating.

Aluminium spraying has found particularly large application in the aircraft industry for such duties as protecting the fins of aircraft cylinders against extreme heat and coating the linings of hot water tanks, petrol tanks, etc.

Probably the greatest advantage possessed by the spray gun is the fact that it is able to flame-spray a wide variety of non-metals, such as Thiokol, Polymerized Shellac, Coloured Polythene, Sulphur, various kinds of plastics and synthetic rubber, which helps the manufacturers to solve many of their knotty problems.

### Many Uses

Following is a very abridged list of uses of the application of flame-spraying:

Zinc Spraying — to make structural steel permanently corrosion-free; to make hulls and superstructures of ships really rust-resistant; to obviate chipping and painting of shipwork; to protect gas holder tanks and oil tanks from salt air; Aluminium Spraying — to protect walls of electric furnaces, foundry ladles and fire bars against extreme heat; to protect cylinders of air-cooled engines against corrosion and heat; Swides Iron Spraying — to save castings from the scrap heap; Steel Spraying — to build up worn-out shafts; Tin Spraying — to make food containers safe; Lead Alloy Spraying — to render chemical plants acid resisting; Sulphur Spraying — to water-proof and paint concrete; Bronze Spraying — to build up bearings, and for decorative finishes; Thiokol Spraying — to protect steel against chemical fumes; Shellac Spraying — to make decorative wear-resisting finishes; Polythene & Plastics — to finish electrical components and for an infinite variety of other purposes.

The Schori Process is approved by the Admiralty, War Office, Crown Agents, etc., and is also acceptable to Lloyd's Register of Shipping and to the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

Among the many users of Schori process we may mention Vickers Armstrong Ltd., Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., J. H. Tucker & Co. Ltd., Whitehead Torpedo Co. Ltd., Mechanics Ltd., Scammell Iron Works.

The Engineering Department of Yu Tung Tai Limited, Licensees of Schori Process for China, have recently received from England a number of pistols and powders, and plan soon to make demonstrations of this most interesting and useful process.

## Open Switch Cause Of Smash

Westville, June 30. Seven passenger cars of the Baltimore and Ohio train "Columbian," en route from Chicago to Washington, derailed near here tonight when the train hit an apparently defective switch.

The police reported at least 60 persons injured. The police said the vibration of the train, speeding across the country at 78 miles per hour, was believed to have thrown open a switch, throwing the train off the tracks.

No one was reported killed but the police said at least 40 of the injured were stretcher cases, some of which were in critical condition.

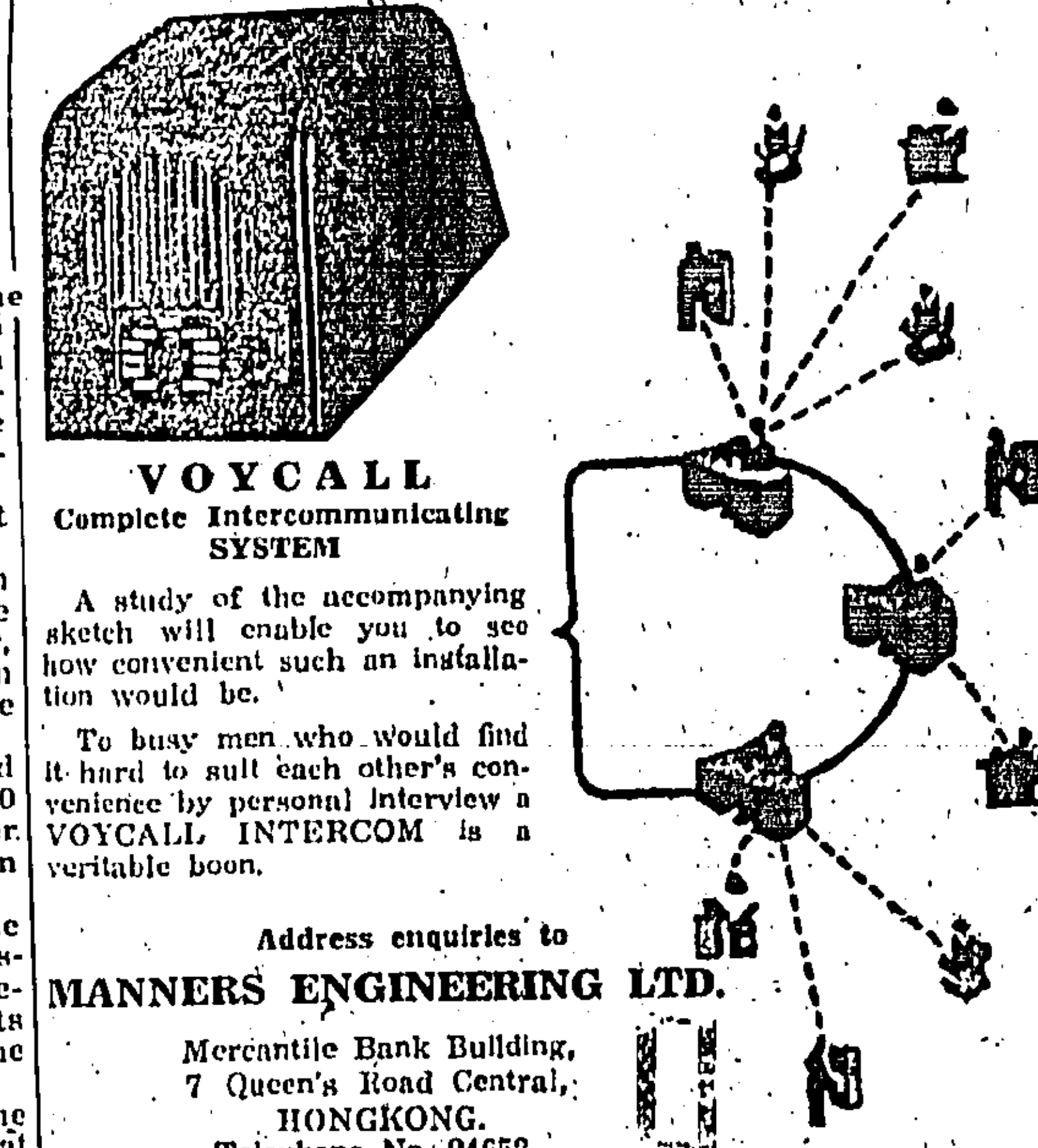
The train roared through the deserted Alida, Indiana, crossing. Three hundred yards beyond the crossing, seven of its nine cars buckled and left the tracks.

Corporal Robert Scott of the Indiana State Police said that "60 or 70 persons" were removed in ambulances to the hospital. United Press.

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YUNAN	Shanghai, 4 p.m. 8th July
HENGKING	Amoy & Shanghai, D.L. 8th July
CHOWH	Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar, D.L. 12th July
YANGTSE	Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin D.L. 16th July

**ARRIVALS FROM**

YUNAN	Swatow a.m. 4th July
SIANTUNG	Shanghai, 7 a.m. 5th July
YUNAN	Singapore 6th July
CHOWH	Tientsin, Shanghai & Foochow 7th July
YANGTSE	Shanghai & Keelung 9th July

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**Sailings to**

ENAP	Genoa, Marseilles, Harve, and Glasgow late July
EDON	Liverpool via Port Said late July

**NEW YORK SERVICE****Arrivals from**

RIEXENOR	U.S.A. via Manila Mid July
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**Arrivals from**

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**Sailings to**

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**ARRIVALS**

From	Date	Vessel
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**RAMADIER DEMANDING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE**

Paris, July 1.

The Socialist Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, told a meeting of the Socialist Party today that he will ask for a vote of confidence in the National Assembly.

The vote on Friday will climax the debate on the Government's economic policy which opened last week and was resumed today.

The National Assembly opened its critical debate on the Government's economic policy against a background of 1,000,000 iron and steel workers on strike because of the recent austerity cuts, and monthly salary cheques unpaid because of a bank strike.

"Fascist plot" revelations added to the tension.

In spite of the bitter opposition from the Communists, now out-

**Attempt On German's Life**

Berlin, July 1.

The Russian news agency (APN) reported today that an assassination attempt was made yesterday against the President of the Soviet zone, August Froehlich, in Weimar.

Froehlich, President of the Thuringen Parliament, was stabbed in the arm by 28-year-old Heinz Andree, who entered Froehlich's office on the pretext of bringing him a letter.

After one lunge, Andree was overpowered and arrested.

United Press

**Swing The Stimulant**

Hollywood, July 1.

Movie music composer, Albert Glasser, revealed today that guinea pigs which listen to swing tunes reproduce faster than those who hear classics.

He said as an experiment he played swing music to one pair of guinea pigs four hours daily for five months. They had 10 offspring.

He served classical music to another pair. Their reproduction was a modest two. "I draw no conclusions; I only state the facts,"—United Press.

**U.S. NAVY VISIT**

Copenhagen, July 1.

The United States destroyers, Core and Strubling, arrived this afternoon at Copenhagen.

Immediately after, Captain F.E. Wilson, Commander, welcomed Danish officials aboard. Captain Wilson later called on the American Ambassador to Copenhagen, the Lord Mayor of Copenhagen, and other Danish officials.—Reuter.

San Diego, July 1.

The slavery trial of Alfred Wesley Ingalls was delayed today while police cleared the corridors of an overflow, which was created when 300 negroes tried to shove into the small courtroom.—United Press.

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**New Bid To Revive Jap Trade**

Tokyo, July 2.

A request to use approximately US\$200,000,000 worth of frozen Japanese gold and precious metals as collateral for raw material purchases has been forwarded to the Far Eastern Commission by SCAP, the United Press learned today.

The gold and precious metals are at present impounded in the Bank of Japan.

SCAP officials refused to comment pending a FEC answer which is expected shortly. This is regarded here as another attempt by the Economic and Scientific Section to secure for Japan a "revolving fund" for the purchase of raw material stockpile with which Japan could engage in a greater volume of foreign trade.—United Press.

**JULY 4 AMNESTY**

Kokura, July 2.

Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, commanding the 24th Division, announced today he would grant amnesty on July 4 to 50 Japanese sentenced by the Provost Courts for blackmarketing or theft.

The Japanese to be freed have served a greater part of their sentences, which ranged from six months to two years.—Associated Press.

**Boycott Plan In Indo-China**

Saigon, June 30.

Plans for a countrywide "Boycott the French" movement are being considered by the Viet Namese nationalist leaders outside Saigon. It was learned reliably today. The deadline is set for July 15.

The movement, which is intended to force the French to negotiate with Viet Nam leader Ho Chi Minh, will include an "economic and administrative boycott of French colonialists and their Government," a prominent resistance leader who is applying the final touches to the programme told Reuter.

Annamate people working in Government offices, banks, workshops, transport and communication services will be asked to quit their jobs on a day to be decided later, and to stay in the villages until a political settlement is reached.

Disclosing further details of the "non-cooperation" campaign, the spokesman said:

"Vietnamese cultivators and businessmen will be required in the name of the Executive Committee of Nambu (underground organisation which has resisted the French in Cochinchina for more than 18 months) not to have any dealings with the French, and food, fuel and other essentials will not be allowed to reach the French occupied territory."

"Viet Nam guerrillas will be ordered to keep a close watch on all routes through which supplies generally pass from the country-side to the towns, and confiscate them whenever they are found."

**Setback**

Transport services, and industrial establishments in Saigon have already registered a setback even though the boycott movement is still in the discussion stage.

The French newspaper "Union Francaise" estimates that "the number of absences in factories and workshops today varied from six to twenty-five per cent."

Several workers in the city's tramway service did not report for work today, but the services are running normally.

Hundreds of Annamate cyclists pulled out today to the general anxiety as they went on strike in protest against alleged "high rentals" charged by owners for the vehicles.—Reuter.

**Threw Motor At Police**

Fong Sam-kau, alleged to be the man who after throwing an electric motor at PCC 1505 escaped from custody on June 27, appeared before Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday on a charge of possession of the electric motor.

DSI J.R. Sykes, prosecuting, stated that accused was arrested at about 6.45 a.m. on June 30 at Reclamation Street. Questioned, he admitted having found the motor in the scavenging lane behind 18 Victory Avenue on June 27.

He was originally arrested, at about 6.45 a.m. on June 27, with Lee Yue, a firewood dealer (who was sentenced to a \$100 fine or six weeks' hard labour on Saturday) on the way to the Mong Kok Police Station, he threw the motor at the Police constable and made good his escape.

Defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour and to be expelled from the Colony.

DSI Sykes informed the "China Mail" yesterday that the motor was still at the Mong Kok Police Station awaiting a claimant.

Washington, July 1.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today postponed indefinitely action on the United States-French treaty for avoidance of double taxation.—United Press.

**ShippingList****In Port**

Allegonda (D. & B.)	Talkoo dk.
Anhui (D. & B.)	Talkoo dk.
Amaranthus (Wel Lock)	S.S. Po
Andre Lebon (New, Med.)	Kin. wht.
Annapurna (P. & O.)	A.1
Annlock (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Backhuysen (D. & B.)	Kin. dk.
Balesvijn (J.C.J.L.)	Talkoo dk.
Calder (Texas Co.)	S.S. Po
Caroline Moller (Mollers)	S.S. Po
Chengking (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Cerion (A.P.C.)	Commo. dk.
Edith Moller (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Fraser (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Hilda (M.O.T.)	Mackie's
Emp. Jamaica (Wang Kee)	Talkoo dk.
Emp. Labrador (Williamson)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Maitani (Mollers)	Kin. dk.
Emp. Nightingale (Mackinnon M.)	A.9
Emp. Tern (Williamson)	Ymt.
Flying Enterprise (Everett)	Kin. wht.
F.C. Beaharrie (Boiswell)	Commo. dk.
Geo. Heine (Wallen)	Commo. dk.
Pu Kwang (A.P.C.)	S.S. Po
Fl. Sanducky (Bank Line)	Naval Buoy 8
Footchow (D. & B.)	Kin. dk.
Geddis (A.P.C.)	Kin. dk.
Gilbert (Gibb L.)	Mackie's
Gleasant (Bank Line)	A.15
Hung Heia (China M.)	S.S. Po
Harrington (Dowell)	Kin. dk.
Hirayama (Wallen)	Commo. dk.
Hoi Tan (Douglas Co.)	Co's wht.
Hai Lee (Thorsen)	S.S. Po
Hawallury (Wallen)	Tuan Wan
Heinrich Jensen (Jensen)	Kin. dk.
Hsin Kung (S. & W.)	Ymt.
Ich Mark (Gibb L.)	Kin. dk.
Jonathan Harrington (Everett)	Talkoo dk.
Kendworth (Williamson)	Ymt.
Kielwella (A.P.C.)	Ymt.
Kiwan (Wallen)	Commo. dk.
Lafayette (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Lok Bank (Jardine)	Kin. dk.
Marylock (Wallen)	Talkoo dk.
Marysua (D. & B.)	Kin. dk.
Meador (S. China)	Kin. dk.
Mao Sang (Jardine)	S.S. Po
Mutish (Mackinnon M.)	A.9
Mei Nan (Boony)	L.C.K.
Mei Ping (Boony)	Kin. dk.
Mei Shan (Boony)	Kin. dk.
Min Jen (Gillman)	Ymt.
N.Z. Victory (Jardine)	Kin. wht.
Neuchwang (D. & B.)	Talkoo dk.
Nguyen (Wallen)	S.S. Po
Pu Yang (H. & S.)	S.S. Po
Ping Wo (Jardine)	Commo. dk.
Perthick (Wallen)	Ymt.
Perito (Larsen)	Kin. dk.
Pinar (J.C.J.L.)	S.S. Po
Harpen (Chin Senz Hong)	Talkoo dk.
Rhantune (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Rimon Steven (J.C.J.L.)	Kin. dk.
Shanhai (Dowell)	Kin. dk.
Shinkang (D. & B.)	Talkoo dk.
Sing Hing (Ta Hing)	Kin. dk.
Somerville (Bank Line)	A.17
Store Nordlake (C. & W.)	T.S.B. wht.
Taiung (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Tanjer (Larsen)	Kin. dk.
Talshan Peak (Mackinnon M.)	S.S. Po
Wah Chung (S. China)	L.C.K.
Wing Sang (Jardine)	Commo. dk.
Wurhang (D. & B.)	S.S. Po
Yachow (D. & B.)	Talkoo dk.

**EXPECTED ARRIVALS**

27. Smeville (Laxley)	Kin. wht.
37. Greenville Victory (Jardine)	A.16
Hindustan (Jardine)	D.G.A.
Malacca (East Asiatic)	Holl's
Azamennen (D. & B.)	Holl's
Henry M. Stephen (Everett)	Holl's
Joe Palmer (Gillman)	Holl's
Great Republic (U.S. Lines)	A.4
Luxmi (Bank Line)	A.11
Stephen W. Kearny (Everett)	K. wht.

**ARRIVALS**

17. Wah Chung (South China)	B.1
Amaranthus (P. & O.)	A.1
Shankroth (Nemase)	Ymt.
Takam (Jardine)	B.2
N.Z. Victory (Jardine)	Kin. wht.
Shalatta (Thorsen)	S.S. Po
Hai Lee (Thorsen)	S.S. Po
Rimon Steven (J.C.J.L.)	D.G.A.
Somerville (Bank Line)	A.17
Store Nordlake (C. & W.)	

**DEPARTURES**

17. Smeville	Tarakan 6.7
Produce	Swatow 2.7
Emp. Park	Swatow 2.7
Talpothan	Hulow 2.7
Avic	Tamkang 2.7
Sauvann	Shanghai 4.7
27. Hellerophon	Sydney 21.7
Incemark	Calcutta 22.7
Cerion	Manila 5.7

**EXPECTED DEPARTURES**

37. Amaranthus	Singapore 8.7
Hai Lee	Hulow 4.7
N.Z. Victory	Shanghai 7.7

**POST OFFICE MAIL NOTICE Outward Mails**

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below—

THURSDAY, JULY 3  
Straits, Mauritius, South Africa via Durban Bombay, Beira and Lourenco  
Shanghai, Noon.  
Hainan, Noon.  
Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.

Manila, P.M.  
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcel Post for Canada). (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Saigon (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland via Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 3.30 p.m. (Ord.) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Canton and Amoy Airmail for Canton, Foochow and Shanghai (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Kowloon, 4 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin and Ehekki, 4 p.m.  
Canton (By Train), 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 4  
Airmail for Manila P.M. only. (Reg.) 3.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.  
Airmail for Kowloon, 10 a.m.  
Hainan, 10 a.m.  
Manila P.M. 10 a.m.  
Airmail for Hongkong, Pakhoi and Hulow, 1 p.m.

Canton, East and South Africa and Bombay, Noon.  
Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.  
Straits, 2 p.m.  
Straits and Java, 2 p.m.

Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan, 2 p.m.  
Airmail for Saigon and Paris only. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Dacca, Cairo, Johannesburg, Australia, Melbourne and London, Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 3.30 p.m. (Ord.) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Sydney and Auckland. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Airmail for Japan ordinary letters and cards only, 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Airmail for Canton and Hulow. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.  
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

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## Patty Fails In Wimbledon Semi-Final

### Tame End To Notts Match

Nottingham, July 1.  
Overnight and morning rain limited cricket to two and three quarter hours here today and all interest went out of the game between Notts and the South Africans, which ended in a draw.  
The final scores were: Notts 221 and 161 for six wickets, South Africans 366.  
When play did commence, Notts were safe from defeat, but their batsmen refused to take any chances and the cricket was extremely dull.  
Harris and Simpson, who each scored 41, occupied an hour and three quarters over the ground, while South Africa's main bowlers were being reduced.  
Mitchell, who has seldom bowled on the turf, stayed on for nearly an hour and a half and took two wickets, while Paine in one spell took three wickets for four runs in five overs.  
Despite four overs, Paine had a grand session, taking the stumps, while the three batsmen, Rea, etc.

### RYDER CUP OFF

London, July 1.  
Ed Butler, President of the American Professional Golf Association, has called the British Professional Golfers' Association, "regretting" his inability to stage the Ryder Cup match between professional golfers of America and Britain in America as originally arranged for November, or December, Reuter.

## British Open Golf Qualifiers

Hoylake, July 1.  
Most of the fancied competitors, including the formidable Americans Johnny Bulla, Vic Ghezzi and Frank Stranahan, qualified for the event proper in the British Open golf championship here today.

Overseas golfers occupied the limelight in the second qualifying round on the Hoylake and Arrow Park course today.

Norman Von Nida, of Australia, who has been consistent in winning British tournaments this season set a record for the altered Hoylake course with a brilliant round of 69 to lead the qualifying field with a total of 139 for 36 holes. He had a round of 70 yesterday.

Johnny Bulla did the first nine holes at the Arrow Park course in 30 while returning 67.

## American Baseball

New York, July 2.  
In the American League, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers 2 to 1. The Tigers broke the one to one tie with an unearned run in the eighth inning to win.

In the National League, Philadelphia staged a live-run uprising in the sixth inning to upset Brooklyn 5 to 3. Five walks and two hits produced all the Phillies runs. Phillies left fielder, Del Ennis' consecutive hitting streak was halted at 10 games. Dodgers' Jackie Robinson extended his consecutive game hitting streak to 18 when he singled.

American	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	7	0
Chicago	1	3	1
Winning pitcher	Alton Benton		

National	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	5	9	1
Philadelphia	3	6	0
Winning pitcher	Charley Schanz		

American	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	6	1
New York	15	16	0
Winning pitcher	Jansen		
St. Louis	2	12	0
Pittsburgh	1	6	1

American	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	12	0
St. Louis	3	8	0
Winning pitcher	Gronok		

Wimbledon, July 1.  
The United States women players emulated the feat of their men and have three, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough and Doris Hart, in the last four of the singles championships. The Empire flag is kept flying by the blonde South African, Sheila Summers, who created a surprise by beating the American Patricia Todd in straight sets and now opposes Margaret Osborne.

Miss Brough meets Miss Hart in the other semi-final, which should prove one of the titbits of the championships and which might well produce the champion.

Few expected the South African girl, seeded No. 7, to account for the American player, seeded No. 4, who had, hitherto, not dropped a set but there was no fluke about the Empire player's win by 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. Todd is one of the hardest hitters in the championships, but Mrs. Summers did not allow this to unsettle her and by dint of perfect length and accurate driving to the American's backhand forced her into errors.

The South African is normally a hard-court player and her performance on grass today was all the more notable.

It looked as if there might be a surprise in another quarter-final when Britain's leading player, the attractive Jean Neill Bostock, hitting a brilliant length and cleverly disguising her pace, took the first set off Doris Hart at 6-4. Miss Hart, who had been overhitting, found her best form in the second set and, tightening up her game as the English player tired, she took command to win by 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. Mrs. Bostock, however, gave one of her best displays.

### Devastating

Louise Brough, seeded No. 2, was in devastating mood against the Australian, Nancy Wynne Bolton, winning 6-2, 6-3. The Australian, who is the

British hard courts champion, was stroking as fluently as usual, but Miss Brough's accuracy caused her to over-hit. The American raced into a 5-0 lead in the first set and was thereafter never seriously troubled.

Britain's No. 2 player, Kay Stammers Menzies, was always fighting a losing battle against Margaret Osborne, who had a 6-2, 6-4 victory. The left-handed English player made a spirited rally in the second set after being 0-4 and 2-5 down. She saved four set points in the ninth game, but could not save the set.

Two Australian pairs, one from America and an Anglo-Australian combination, will contest the semi-finals of the men's doubles. In the top half Jack Kramer and Robert Falkenberg, of America, meet Geoff Brown and Colin Lane, of Australia, while in the bottom half John Bromwich and Dinny Pails, of Australia, will play Tony Mottram, of Britain, and Bill Sidwell, of Australia.—Reuter.

### Huge Crowds

Wimbledon, July 2.  
Close to 35,000 tennis-touched fans jammed into the All-England Club ground today in the forlorn hope of seeing one of the men's semi-finals matches. The men's semi-finals matches played on the Central Court with stands for 17,000.  
Tom Brown met Budge Patty in the Centre Court and Dinny Pails of Australia meets favourite Jack Kramer of the United States later today.

Centre Court standing room was jam-packed and the gates were closed a half hour before play began. Previously, police inspectors had marshalled the standing crowd to make more room. Even after the gates were closed crowds queued outside the Centre Court entrance prepared to stand there in the hope of getting a glimpse of the Kramer-Pails match scheduled for the late afternoon.

Tom Brown, Californian speed demon, ran weary Budge Patty into the Centre Court turf and became the first American to enter the final of the singles with a smashing straight set victory of 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

Patty, unseeded, giant killer who upset two of the foreign favourites, John Bromwich of Australia and Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia in successive matches, showed the effects, missing shots that he would have done without trouble.

In the women's doubles, Doris Hart and Mrs. Pat Todd of the United States advanced to the semi-finals by beating Britain's Emyrtrud Harvey and Joan Ingham 6-3, 6-4.  
Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne, defending champions from the United States, marched through to the semi-finals by taking the Anglo-Chilean star, Mrs. Anna Lizana Ellis, and Jadwiga Jedzejowska of Poland 6-1, 6-3.—United Press.

### BOWLS TEAMS

The following will represent C.C.C. "A" in the Knock-Out Bowls Competition against K.B.G.C. "B" at K.C.C. on Saturday at 4 p.m.  
R. Baza, G.S. Ladd, R.M. Omar and U.M. Omar (Skip).  
A.A. Razack, W. Hong Sling, A.M. Omar and J.S. Landolt (Skip).

W. Leonard, L.C.R. Souza, A.E. Costes and B.W. Bradbury (Skip).  
Those unable to play to inform Convenor as soon as possible. Woods will be provided if necessary.

The following will present K.C.C. against Prison Officers at K.B.G.C. on Saturday at 4 p.m.  
J. Lee, A.E.P. Guest, T.A. Madar and F. Goodwin (Skip).  
H. Gilling, V.C. Labrum, T. Lock and M.N. Rakusen (Skip).  
J. Chubb, J. Fraser, J. Orem and M.O. Fisher (Skip).  
Sponsors: A.L.O. Eastman and

## Irish Boxer Wins On Points

London, July 2.  
Rinty Monaghan, Irish fly-weight champion, beat Emile Farnochon of France, on points over 10 rounds at Olympia on Tuesday night. Farnochon weighed 112½ pounds and Monaghan 113.

The bout was fast and hard fought, and both men gave and took severe punishment. Farnochon, one of the three "Fighting Farnochon Brothers", was inclined to fight while Monaghan built up an early lead on points by skillful boxing and defence.

In the seventh round, Farnochon sustained a cut over his left eye but this did not slow him down appreciably. But the more furiously he fought the better Monaghan boxed.

In the tenth, Monaghan was floored for a count of three.

The packed stadium cheered the verdict. Monaghan responded with an Irish song and jig.—Associated Press.

## Edrich's Brother In Form

London, July 1.  
The results of first-class cricket matches which ended today were:

At Manchester: Lancashire beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 141 and 228, Lancashire 208 and 223 for five (Edrich 88 not out).

At Tunbridge Wells: Sussex beat Kent by six wickets. Kent 149 and 256, Sussex 126 and 283 for four (Langridge 138 not out).

At Derby: Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by four wickets. Glamorgan 211 and 215 for five declared (Dyson 84 not out). Derbyshire 143 and 285 for six (Townsend 92, Alderman 58).

At Lords: M.C.C. beat Oxford University by 71 runs. M.C.C. 125 and 117 (Pearce 127). Oxford 194 and 477 (Blay 69).

At Portsmouth: Hampshire beat Cambridge University. Cambridge 500 for eight declared (Insole 161 not out). Hampshire 366 and 233 for six (Rogers 103 not out).—Reuter.

## Loan To China Is Not Enough

New York, July 1.  
The Constellation "America" landed at LaGuardia field late today, completing the first round-the-world passenger flight in commercial aviation history and inaugurating Pan American World Airways' new twice-weekly global service. Carrying a party of newspaper editors, publishers and airline officials, the transport landed at 5.05 p.m. on the field from which it took off 14 days ago on a 21,426-mile flight over three oceans and three continents.

As the "America" completed its inaugural world flight, two other Pan American Clippers were flying around the world on regular trips, one plane having taken off from San Francisco last Thursday and the other from New York on Friday.

Astute flying time for the "America" was about 95 hours and although no attempt was made to break the speed record, it was not far off from the record flight sponsored by the publisher Milton Reynolds, who circled the world in 78 hours, 55 minutes.

The "America" left LaGuardia Field on June 17. It flew to Gander, Shannon, London, Istanbul, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila, Shanghai, Tokyo, Guam, Wake Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Chicago.

Except for minor engine trouble, which forced the plane to turn back twice, it was a smooth trip. The last leg from San Francisco to New York was made by special permission of the Civil Aeronautics Board, since Pan American does not have a licence to operate domestically.

Debarling, Mr. Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, said that China was the most troubled spot in the world.

Mr. Howard said that during an interview with Chiang Kai-shek, he found China's leader "obviously nervous" and apprehensive about the staggering Chinese economy. He said: "A loan to China isn't going to suffice. We need a firmly established policy toward Russia which will be understood by China. That is necessary or our money will be poured down a rathole."

## Phillips Retains Title

London, July 1.  
Al Phillips, of Aldgate, London, retained his British Empire featherweight boxing title when his challenger, Cliff Anderson, of British Guiana, was disqualified in the eighth round of their 15-round fight at Olympia, London, tonight, for an alleged low blow.

The pair met for the title in March when Phillips was awarded the decision, which was not favourably received.

Anderson had only himself to blame for today's decision. A thrilling contest for seven and a half rounds ended disappointingly when Anderson, after dropping Phillips with a right to the body, was sent to his corner by the referee and disqualified.

At this stage, there was little between them, although the Briton was fighting better than he had done for a long time and was slightly ahead on points.

It was obvious from the start that Phillips was in better condition than in previous fights and also that he intended to make the running. He kept at close quarters, cleverly, smothering Anderson's attempts to land punches to the body and there were times when the coloured boy appeared lethargic.

Phillips was down three times in the second round, but he fought back. Anderson, although on the receiving end, often swayed cleverly out of distance and would occasionally sweep his opponent before him with terrific swings to the body.

Phillips was also down again in the sixth round, but he catapulted from his corner in the eighth and landed three solid punches to Anderson's head. This had little effect on the strongly-built Anderson who, driving in to the body, landed a right swing, which brought about his disqualification.

At the weigh-in Phillips scaled eight stone 13½ pounds and Anderson eight stone 11 pounds.—Reuter.

### FINAL DRAFT

New Delhi, July 2.  
The final draft of the amending bill to the Government of India Act was presented to Indian political leaders when they met Lord Mountbatten at the Viceroy's House yesterday morning.  
Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ali Khan were present at the meeting as well as legal and constitutional experts.—Reuter.

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The Constellation "America" landed at LaGuardia field late today, completing the first round-the-world passenger flight in commercial aviation history and inaugurating Pan American World Airways' new twice-weekly global service. Carrying a party of newspaper editors, publishers and airline officials, the transport landed at 5.05 p.m. on the field from which it took off 14 days ago on a 21,426-mile flight over three oceans and three continents.

As the "America" completed its inaugural world flight, two other Pan American Clippers were flying around the world on regular trips, one plane having taken off from San Francisco last Thursday and the other from New York on Friday.

Astute flying time for the "America" was about 95 hours and although no attempt was made to break the speed record, it was not far off from the record flight sponsored by the publisher Milton Reynolds, who circled the world in 78 hours, 55 minutes.

The "America" left LaGuardia Field on June 17. It flew to Gander, Shannon, London, Istanbul, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila, Shanghai, Tokyo, Guam, Wake Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Chicago.

Except for minor engine trouble, which forced the plane to turn back twice, it was a smooth trip. The last leg from San Francisco to New York was made by special permission of the Civil Aeronautics Board, since Pan American does not have a licence to operate domestically.

Debarling, Mr. Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, said that China was the most troubled spot in the world.

Mr. Howard said that during an interview with Chiang Kai-shek, he found China's leader "obviously nervous" and apprehensive about the staggering Chinese economy. He said: "A loan to China isn't going to suffice. We need a firmly established policy toward Russia which will be understood by China. That is necessary or our money will be poured down a rathole."

## HENLEY REGATTA OPENING American Sculls Favourite

Henley-on-Thames, July 1.  
A generation ago, America's best oarsman, John Kelly, could not row in the Royal Regatta here because his father had laid bricks. Today, his son John Jr. is the favourite in this year's Regatta which opens tomorrow.

The change from Kelly the Shunned to Kelly the Favourite is due more to a change in the Kellys than in Henley for the Royal Regatta is still very blue-blooded.

The Kellys are now big Philadelphia contractors and are dining tonight with the local Lord of the Regatta, thus technically lifting the ban on labouring hands in 1930, but you will have to hunt pretty long to find some good, honest callouses on Henley hands this week.

Besides Kelly, 10 oarsmen from England, Norway, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia are entered in the scull races. Kelly raced last week also and was beaten in the final by a Frenchman who has not returned. Since then, Kelly has won American and Canadian scull titles.

Young Kelly, who has just turned 20 and following his discharge from the Navy, has completed the freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania. He said today that he thought his chances were pretty good. He has brought his own boat from America, and has toted along some steaks and tomato juice to free himself from English cabbage which he dislikes.

He says he is feeling fine, although he had picked up a few blisters working over the weekend, while his father, mother and two sisters are here to cheer him up.

**Nine Trophies**  
In addition to the scull division, 105 crews are entered in the Regatta, competing for nine trophies.

Henley is a small but old village, mellowed by age, tucked into the lush greenness of the Valley. The Thames, some hundred feet wide, glides with ease through neat meadows, and white tents rise from one shore to house the labouring part of the Regatta and provides shelter.

The crowds are bright in their school and club caps, jackets and ties.  
The spectators section is partitioned, one being open only to those with invitations and the rest open to those willing to pay for the privilege of being "in."

If you just want to see the races, you can rent a flat-bottomed boat and anchor along the course, or earlier still, go and sit on the other shore.—Reuter.

## California Tragedies

Westwood, California, July 1.

Former Congressman John Tolan died last night from a heart attack as searchers gave up hope of his missing two-and-a-half year old grand-daughter surviving another chilly night in the high Sierras.

Tolan collapsed yesterday of strain while aiding a 100-man patrol to scour the rugged country near Lees Camp, 30 miles southeast of here for little Greta Mary Gale, who wandered away from her summer resort home on Sunday.—United Press.

Stabilization of the economy and General MacArthur's insistence on an early and separate peace with Japan is merited by the conditions. Japan is anxious and willing to work.

Mr. Howard said: "The menace of Communism is behind everybody's thinking and the impression seems to be that continual chaos is right down Moscow's alley. America must have a definite policy and announce it to the rest of the world or the rest of the world will continue to hope for impossibilities."

He also said the American found "palms outstretched in every part of the world" for United States money and aid. He said it was of vital importance that Americans realize the necessity of following policies outlined by Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch to determine just how much assistance "we can give and then see it goes to the right places".—United Press.

## CHINESE LABOUR PROBLEMS

Geneva, July 1.  
The very existence of the Chinese worker is threatened, declared Mr. A.N. Fu Ting, Chinese workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference now going on here, at this morning's session.

They trusted in the International Labour Organisation to improve their conditions, he said.

He agreed with Mr. Ram, the Indian Government delegate, that the Preparatory Asian Conference in New Delhi would be a first step forward to the solution of Asia's labour problems.—Reuter.

Cairo, July 2.  
The Egyptian Government and the Vatican have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, it was officially stated here today.—Reuter.

## Rightist Plot Questions

Paris, July 2.  
M. Krieger Valrimont, French Communist Deputy today gave notice in the National Assembly of his intention to question the Government handling of the "Black Maquis" conspiracy overthrow the Republic by force.

He said he wanted to know how it was possible for an officer who was "an agent of the former Marshal Petain" to continue his activities for so long.

He also sought an explanation why General Maurice Gullaudot, one of those arrested over the plot, was made Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie when, according to him, the general had directed the fight against a section of the French resistance.

Seven are so far under arrest on suspicion of association with the plot.  
Investigations into the ramifications of the conspiracy, which according to the Ministry of the Interior was estimated to involve about 25,000 men and to have a financial backing of about \$625,000 will take some time, according to the police.

There is no indication when the case will come to trial.—Reuter.

**Paris Arrests**  
Paris, July 1.  
The 20-year-old son of a high Foreign Office official has been arrested and held in Santa Prison on suspicion of complicity in the Right Wing extremist "Black Maquis" plot to overthrow the Fourth Republic.

The suspect, Claude Chauvel, was identified as the son of Jean Chauvel, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry.

The examining magistrate, Robert Levy, ordered young Chauvel held after long questioning regarding the organization.

Mr. Levy also ordered the detention of Roger Prat, 36, described as a business executive, and Pierre Lefebvre, a broker. Prat was liaison officer with the French Air Force on behalf of the plotters. Lefebvre was accused of directing the finances of the plotters, who were said by the newspapers to have a US\$2,000,000 war chest.

A writ was also issued for the arrest of Count Aroust de Mervelle, described as a principal in the conspiracy.—United Press.

**General Dismissed**  
Paris, July 2.  
General Edgar de Larnminat, Inspector-General of French colonial troops, has been dismissed, it was officially announced here after a meeting of the French Cabinet today.

Mr. Pierre Bourdan, Minister of Information, said that General de Larnminat, now in the French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, "has been recalled urgently."

M. Bourdan refused to confirm or deny unofficial reports that General de Larnminat was involved in the alleged plot to

## Indian Army To Be Divided

LONDON, JULY 1.  
VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN, INDIA'S VICEROY, HAS ORDERED A DIVISION OF THE PRESENT INDIAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE BETWEEN THE UNION OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) AND PAKISTAN. THE INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

Under Viscount Mountbatten, all military units, with the exception of Moslem personnel, will be transferred to Pakistan, units in which Moslems are a minority will be assigned to Union of India.

As soon as possible, August 15, the military will be reconstituted on a voluntary territorial basis.

Moslems serving in Hindu units will be allowed to transfer to Pakistan units. Hindus in Pakistan will be permitted to join Hindu units.

All armed forces of India will remain under Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck until they have finally been sorted into two distinct forces and the two governments of India are in a position to feed, house and clothe their respective forces.—Associated Press.

## Woman's Story

The newspaper "Paris Presse" carried an interview with Madame Jeanne de Waleffe, in whose home the conspirators reportedly met, in which she stated that General Merson had been a visitor there at the time the Comte Herogot de Mervelle, sought by the police as the international contact man of the "Black Maquis", was living in his spare bedroom.—United Press.

Bangkok, July 1.  
The Siamese Government has agreed to the Burmese proposal, made through the British Embassy here, for the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

It is expected that Ministers will be exchanged at an early date.—Reuter.

## RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 2.00 to 2.09 p.m., and 0.30 to 1.10 p.m., and also on 9.22 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.32 p.m.—Herry James and His Orchestra in a Variety Programme.  
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.15 p.m.—Music Hall Variety Orchestra.  
1.30 p.m.—A Light Classical Concert.  
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.  
4.30 p.m.—Film Favourites.  
7.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service "ITMA". With Tommy Handley.  
7.30 p.m.—Studio 54. Dami-Niura Francisco.  
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.  
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.  
8.15 p.m.—Hawaii and Landaua on Two Flashes.  
8.30 p.m.—Studio 54. Record Review. A Review of the Latest Records. Presented by Nicki Lorraine.  
9.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service "The Written Word". The Letters of Horace Walpole.  
9.15 p.m.—Studio 54. Recital by Hilarious Kwart (Soprano) with piano accompaniment by Betty Drew.  
9.30 p.m.—"A Night at the Ballet".  
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
10.10 p.m.—Weather Report.  
10.15 p.m.—Light Variety.  
10.35 p.m.—Old-Time Dances.  
10.45 p.m.—Vaughan Williams Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis.  
11.00 p.m.—B.B.C. Transcription Service "The Palladium".  
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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